

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



May 2, 1923



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The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States \$2.00 per year, while recent increases in postage charges to Great Britain and foreign countries render it necessary to make a price of \$2.50 per year to these countries. The price for single copies is five cents.

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Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Vol. XVI.

May 2, 1923

No. 18



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## Our Ottawa Letter

Agricultural Conditions Committee Call Attention of Government to the Existence of Ocean Shipping Combine—Bankers Think Canadian Banking System Almost Perfect  
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

THE House of Commons after a very wearisome debate over the French treaty finally approved it by a vote of 134 for to 25 against, the Liberals and Progressives voting solidly in the affirmative. On general principles the former had no option but to support it. Mr. Forke in his remarks observed that Mr. Fielding had made a rather high protectionist speech, but that the general character of the treaty was such that it should be approved.

J. F. Johnston made a very effective speech in support of it, taking the ground that the Progressives welcomed better trade relations not only with France, but with other nations generally. To oppose it on the ground that it would confer little benefit on the farmers would be to lay themselves open to the charge of selfishness. If there was anything in it for the manufacturers they were welcome to it. France was an ally in the great war, and it was natural that those who had fought side by side should endeavor to trade freely. There was a growing commerce generally with France, and it was but natural that they should trade

more. The contention that Canada would probably lose \$500,000 a year in customs duties overlooked the undoubted fact that if more customs revenue were desired the best way to get it was by lowering the tariff, and allowing more goods to come in.

Though the House proceedings have been rather wearisome it must not be thought that parliament is doing but little. As a matter of fact parliament is a very hard working body just now, as anyone knows who tries to follow the various committees, for it is there that the most important and interesting work is now being done. It is there that the banking and monetary system of the country, together with business methods generally, are being discussed in a manner almost unknown before. It is there that the cause of the rise in sugar is being enquired into, as well as the prices of cottons and textiles generally. There the effects of combines of one kind or another are being traced, and the producer and consumer is having the curtain lifted on price-fixing in a way that cannot but be appreciated. After all, these are the things that

## Cartoon Title Contest

The cartoon reproduced herewith appeared in The Guide issue of April 11, with an offer of \$5.00 for the best title submitted on or before April 25. Altogether 626 titles were submitted, from points as widely separated as British Columbia and New Brunswick. Some titles like "A Farmer's Dream" and "Too Good to Be True" were repeated several times. Those reprinted below are the best ten according to the decision of a panel of five judges.



"Farmer: 'If it's a dream, I hope I have sleeping sickness.'"—Prize title submitted by Mrs. Thos. J. Caves, Talmage, Sask.

Honorable Mention:

"Testing the old shock absorber."—Mrs. J. W. Thompson, Russell, Man.

"The picture to his eyes must seem

The baseless fabric of a dream.

Such fair conditions may apply

When four-legged hogs begin to fly."

—F. Howell, Boissevain, Man.

"Listen to the mocking birds."—Andrew Armour, Chauvin, Alta.

"Is this a dream? Then waking would be pain.

Ah, do not wake me, let me dream again!"

—Wm. L. Johnson, Binscarth, Man.

—Fred Marfleet, Marwayne, Alta.

"Succour and sucker."—Fred J. Lavis, Wapella, Sask.

"A happy family stuffing the goose."—John Custer, Russell, Man.

"Rural reparations."—Harry Marshall, Holland, Man.

"The main producer; at a loss."—James Putnam, Medicine Hat, Alta.

"Adventures in contentment."—W. J. Kirkpatrick, Carleton Place, Sask.

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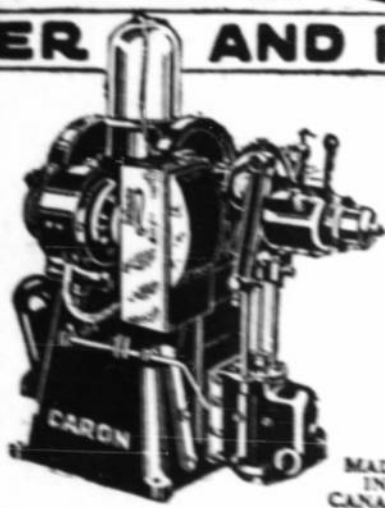
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count, and in them the Progressives are taking a leading part.

### Shipping Combine

The interim report of the McMaster committee, in which it found that a shipping combine on the Atlantic exists, is a very important document.

It says: "Upon the regular steamship lines trading from Canadian ports the price of transportation service is determined neither by the law of supply and demand, nor on the basis of cost plus a reasonable profit, but a combine exists among the various shipping companies, which combine is known as the North Atlantic and United Kingdom Conference, eastward bound."

"The headquarters of this organization are at 8-10 Bridge Street, New York, and it includes in its membership a very great number, if not all, of the principal steamship companies operating regular lines out of North Atlantic ports."

"According to a witness, W. W. Chase, Atlantic freight rates are made in New York the first Thursday in every month. To this North Atlantic Conference belong nearly all, if not all, of the regular steamship lines running from Montreal, including the Canadian government Merchant Marine. It will be remembered that the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, as well as the Canadian National Railways, is operated under the control of a board and not by a minister of the crown."

"Subsidiary to this conference there exists a smaller association of steamship men connected with steamship lines trading out of Montreal. This association is sometimes called the Canadian Liner Committee and sometimes the Weekly Liner Committee."

They hold meetings as a rule every Tuesday afternoon at the offices of the companies whose representatives act for the association."

### Discriminatory Flour Rates

After explaining how the Liner Committee operated, the report continues:

"This state of affairs brought about the following extraordinary result: The government of the United States forced the shipping board of that country, which manages the United States governmentally-owned steamers, to make a very low rate for the transportation of flour to Europe, a rate stated by the shipping companies to be below a commercial rate. This rate applied only to flour ground in the United States. To meet this rate, the North Atlantic Conference lines established, at a given moment, a rate of 15 cents per 100 pounds on flour ground in the United States, while they maintained a rate of 19 cents per 100 pounds on Canadian flour—a very substantial differential against our Canadian millers. To this agreement, as a member of the North Atlantic Conference, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine was a party."

"The committee feel in this regard that the vast sums spent by the Canadian people on the development of a Merchant Marine were never intended to bring about this result."

"The committee desire to bring the facts in this regard to the earnest attention of the House, and would respectfully suggest that the Minister of Railways and Canals should take the matter up with the Canadian National Railways board for consideration and appropriate action."

"Evidence was produced showing that since the beginning of the war ocean rates on cattle had increased by 300 per cent., while the price of beef in the British market had only increased 66 per cent. during the same period."

### U.S. Aid for Farmers

A splendid exposition of the economic ills of the United States, especially as they relate to farmers, was given before the McMaster committee by Tom King, a former well known Canadian journalist, who has resided in Washington for the last two years, and is in very close touch with the administration. He said that the farmers over there had been hit as hard by deflation as they have been on this side. The federal reserve system supplied all the discounting accommodation necessary for the manufacturer and merchant, but not nearly enough for the farmer, who couldn't turn over his crop in 30, 60 or 90 days. The governments had endeavored to remedy the situation in so far as long-term loans are concerned, through the organization of the government land bank system in which there were twelve regional institutions. Then there was the National Loan Association, which was the local unit. These loaned money at 5 1/2 per cent.

Following the deflation of two years ago, the president had been warned that something must be done to tide the farmers over their difficulties, and so the war finance corporation was reconstituted, which had loaned \$500,000,000 to producers of one kind or another. This, however, was only a temporary measure, Secretary Hoover having declared that a barren credit area existed that would have to be supplied, while Eugene Meyer, one of the ablest bankers in the union, had advised the setting up of a new banking system to meet the special needs of agriculture. This had resulted in the passing of recent legislation designed to grant intermediate credits to farmers, that is credits of a kind half-way between the ordinary commercial advance and the long-term loan.

Having had opportunity to investigate the sugar situation in the United States, Mr. King was asked by the committee to give his views on it, and expressed the opinion that the rise in price was due to determined effort to hold up the public, the advances not being warranted by crop conditions.

R. J. Deachman, of Calgary, made a strong plea that the protectionist should be taken off the back of the West. He said: "There are magnificent resources on every hand; there is wealth there beyond description. Merely because

Continued on Page 18



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 2, 1923

Strengthened

## The Wheat Board

By a vote of 24 to 21 the Manitoba legislature on Friday rejected the measure introduced by Premier Bracken providing for a wheat board in co-operation with the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Six members on the government side of the House voted against the bill, three of them being members of the government. Three on the opposition side voted in favor of the bill, one Independent and two of the Labor members. One Labor member who was present did not vote and there were three pairs.

On Thursday the amendment introduced by the leader of the Labor party providing that the measure should be submitted to a vote of the people, was defeated by an overwhelming vote, the general opinion being that such a course by the delay involved would make it difficult to get the board established early enough to efficiently handle the crop in the event of the measure being sustained, and in the other event would have worked harm by prolonging a state of uncertainty in the grain trade. The rejection of the referendum amendment probably accounted for the subsequent adverse vote of two members of the Labor group.

There was considerable feeling among farmer members after the taking of the vote, and it is beyond doubt that they felt keenly the rejection of the measure. There has been during the last few weeks a strong agitation maintained against the wheat board, and although opinion in the country is very strong for the board, it has to be admitted that a substantial body of opinion exists against it. The latter was perhaps fairly represented by the members on the government side who voted against the bill. In the vote the city of Winnipeg was a unit; Liberal, Conservative, Labor and Progressive representatives of Winnipeg united to defeat the measure.

The defeat of the bill, while it means the exclusion of Manitoba from a western wheat board, does not make it impossible for Saskatchewan and Alberta to establish a board for those two provinces. It does mean, however, that the task of those provinces has been made enormously greater and it may mean abandonment once again of the scheme. During the debate in the Manitoba legislature opponents of the bill vied with each other in expressions of approval of a voluntary co-operative selling agency as against a compulsory pool. Even those who may, without any imputation of sinister motives, be described as champions of the Grain Exchange, declared that they would do all in their power to make such a co-operative agency successful. It may be that as a result of the present situation a movement will arise among the farmers, backed by an enthusiasm and a determination that expectations with regard to the wheat board have so far obscured, which will constitute a real challenge to these protestations.

## The Sugar Steal

On February 8 last, the United States Department of Commerce issued to the press for publication on February 12 a short review of the sugar situation. The statement read that sugar production for this year was 125,000 tons above that of last year, and that consumption needs were estimated at 725,000 tons above production. A careful reader would have noted that the statement also said that there would be a carry over at the end of the year of about 476,000 tons. In other words there was plenty of sugar in sight.

A reporter of a New York market news from the U.S.

agency, in defiance of journalistic ethics, broke the release date and sent out the story for publication on February 9, and his story made a great play on the word "shortage." The story was played up in the press and the public were informed that there was a serious sugar shortage. There was a rush of buyers on February 10; the sugar exchange in New York went wild, then frantic, and finally closed up because the fluctuations in price exceeded the prescribed limits for one day. Then the U.S. Department of Commerce took a hand in the game and issued a statement to the effect that there was no sugar shortage, and in the meantime the newspaper reporter who had caused all the excitement left his job and disappeared. Perhaps he got enough for his share of the job to make it unnecessary for him to work for some time.

The price of sugar did not fall after the statement issued by the Department of Commerce; on the contrary it continued steadily upward, and it is alleged that banking institutions which have a financial interest in Cuban sugar have been providing funds to keep the prices up. In the early part of March efforts to secure a Senate investigation into the matter led to some decline in prices, but on April 5 the federal district attorney announced that he had discovered nothing criminal in the sugar situation, and the manipulators took courage and boosted prices again. President Harding publicly declared that he would use the authority given him in the Tariff Act and remove the duty on sugar, but this statement had no effect because the Tariff Act does not give him the authority to do what he said he would do. The tariff commission looked into the matter and announced that the tariff was not the cause of the rise in price of sugar. As the Department of Commerce had emphatically declared that there was no shortage of sugar and no legitimate reason for the rise in price, the public demand that something be done by the administration to protect the mass of consumers grew in insistence and finally the Department of Justice has filed a petition against the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange and asked that the institution be enjoined from engaging and carrying on a conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce in raw and refined sugar. The filing of the petition caused a break in sugar prices and virtually stopped all trading in futures. The Cotton Exchange has taken fright at the action of the government because cotton prices have also risen, and the trade is afraid of an investigation into the cause of that rise.

The federal district attorney says that the government is going to try and "make the gamblers in sugar remove their roulette wheel from the American breakfast table." As the price of sugar in Canada has risen with the American price and is now about 50 per cent. above the price three months ago, the roulette wheel is also on the Canadian breakfast table. The federal district attorney may mean what he says, but less than a month ago he said there was nothing criminal in the action of the exchange, and besides it is worth remembering that the proposed Senate investigation was blocked by the administration forces. Meanwhile sugar is still up and the people are paying a heavy toll to the interests that have so skilfully managed to boost the price of a daily necessity.

## The League of Nations

Although the Canadian people, through their government, have given adhesion to the League of Nations, it cannot be said that

there have been the efforts in this country to instil into the minds of the people the value of the league that have been made in Great Britain. The organizations of the farmers have, however, given firm support to the league, and the Council of Agriculture, at its recent annual meeting in Toronto, passed a resolution urging that the scope of the league be extended in the settlement of disputes between nations.

The addresses of Lord Robert Cecil in the United States and in Eastern Canada should have the effect of stimulating a greater interest in the league, in the principles upon which it is founded and the work it is doing and the greater work it undoubtedly could do if it had behind it the solid support of all nations.

Lord Robert Cecil during the last few years has given a great deal of his time in both the actual work of the league and in creating a public opinion in favor of it. He is one of the hardest workers in the League of Nations Union of Great Britain, a society which exists to bring home to the minds of the people not only the purpose of the league but the necessity of it, if the world is ever to be rid of the evil of war.

Lord Robert Cecil believes fervently that war can be abolished and that the people want it abolished, and he believes that the way to abolish it is by following precisely the same steps in international affairs as have been followed in national affairs, by bringing the same principles of morality to apply to nations as are applied to individuals and the same processes of law by which the right of individual citizens to take the law into their own hands was abolished. The security of nations he would establish by a treaty of mutual guarantee by which the signatories would support any nation that was the victim of aggression. This plan goes beyond the present covenant of the league, which recognizes a right of war in the event of the failure of conciliatory measures by the league, and as the decisions of the council of the league must be unanimous to be binding, it would necessarily involve a change in the constitution providing for majority rule in the council. The plan, in fact, contemplates the outlawry of war, which very many now believe to be the only way to abolish war, but as such it needs a change in attitude among the nations toward international relations and a more complete agreement with regard to disarmament, than seems likely of achievement within the near future.

Meanwhile we must take the league with all its imperfections and work steadily toward the ideal. That ideal Lord Robert Cecil describes as "the family theory of nations" as contrasted with the "jungle theory." There are many who still maintain that war is what Bernhardt called "a biological necessity," and a recent military writer goes so far as to declare that the world is all the better for the Great War with all its terrors, misery and destruction. That theory Lord Robert tore to pieces, declaring it to be "as false and fantastic as it is wicked." He gave as the true theory that which "recognizes there is no distinction between nations and individuals from an ethical point of view; that they are all members one of another; that all rise and fall one with another; that if misfortune happens to one of them it depresses all the rest; if prosperity comes to one of them it helps all the rest." That is the theory which lies at the basis of the League of Nations, and there cannot be the slightest shadow of doubt that it is the theory which the great mass of the



people everywhere accept as the ideal of international relations.

### How the Farmer Loses

In an interim report to the House of Commons, the committee appointed to enquire into agricultural conditions, after dealing extensively with the fixing of ocean rates by a combine known as the North Atlantic and United Kingdom Conference, eastward bound, of which the Canadian Government Merchant Marine is a member, states that the evidence showed that as a rule small cargoes were brought from Great Britain to Canada, and that the absence of these return cargoes tended to increase the freight rates on traffic from Canada to Great Britain, the eastward voyage having to pay the loss incurred on the westward voyage. "Any policy," says the committee, "which diminished the volume of trade coming from Europe to Canada tends to increase the cost of transportation from Canada to Europe. Attention of the House is respectfully invited to this fact and the attention of the government directed to the situation so created."

That is very nicely put. The committee evidently did not want to say outright that the tariff by raising the price of imported goods reduces the demand for them and thus diminishes the volume of trade coming into the country, but that is plainly what the committee means by the statement quoted. And it is the truth. The very object of a protective tariff is to restrict imports, and in the end the producers for export, as a general proposition, lose by the restriction of imports. They must export a greater quantity to receive the same value as formerly in imports. The farmers produce for export and the value of that portion of their produce marketed at home is determined by the export value, consequently they lose on the whole of their production by the operation of the tariff. That is not true of manufacturers, because they are in a position to so

limit domestic competition as to secure substantial benefit by the restriction of outside competition. That in a nutshell is the case of the farmers against a protective tariff; it gets them coming and going; it penalizes them both as producers and consumers. Insofar as the ocean rate eastward is discriminatory it is reflected in the price received by the Canadian farmer who must also pay as a consumer a higher price for the goods he purchases. It is to be hoped that the committee will succeed in impressing this vital fact upon the House of Commons and especially upon the government.

### Making for Unity

A despatch from Toronto published in the press last Friday states that at a conference between Premier Drury and the executive of the U.F.O., it was agreed that in the event of the government failing to secure a majority in the coming election, a conference will be called of the elected and defeated U.F.O. candidates and the executive of the U.F.O. and affiliated organizations to decide upon the course of action to be taken by the government.

This conference followed immediately upon a meeting of the Liberal party at which it was decided that the provincial Liberal party would have no truck or trade with the Drury government or the U.F.O. At his meeting at Milton on April 14, Premier Drury had stated that if elected without a majority he would accept support from whatever part of the legislature he could get it. Evidently the Liberals are not prepared to extend the hand of co-operation, and as co-operation with the Conservatives is an utterly hopeless proposition, the U.F.O. group had really no alternative but to take the situation as it is and go out and make every effort to get a straight majority, leaving the question of what they would do in the event of failure to get the majority to be decided in the light of after election circumstances.

The decision of the conference does at least let the farmers know exactly what the present situation is and what their position will be in the event of the government failing to secure a majority. They can now roll up as solid a vote as it is possible for the government to get, knowing that whatever happens after the election will be the result of an agreement arrived at by a conference fully representative of their entire organization. The conference should have the effect of giving complete unity to the campaign of the farmers in the pending election.

Final figures in the Moose Jaw by-election give E. N. Hopkins, Progressive candidate, a majority of 1,598. The total vote was only 94 below that of 1921, and although the Liberal candidate, W. E. Knowles, polled a much heavier vote in the country than he did in 1921, it was beaten by the heavier vote polled by Mr. Hopkins in the city of Moose Jaw as compared with the vote received in 1921 by R. M. Johnson. The success of Mr. Hopkins clearly shows that the Progressive movement is even stronger today than in 1921.

In the fall of last year the Research Department of the American Farm Bureau commenced publishing the results of an enquiry it undertook into the effect of the tariff upon American agriculture. In this issue of The Guide is published the main portion of the final article of the series in which the results of the enquiry are summarized. The gain to the farmers from the tariff is put at \$125,000,000, the cost to them as a class at \$426,000,000, leaving a net loss due to the operation of the tariff as a whole of \$301,000,000. As the first systematic enquiry undertaken by economic experts of a farmers' organization to ascertain the value of a tariff to farmers of the United States, this work of the American Farm Bureau Federation is deserving of wide circulation and careful study.



A Melon that Turned Out to be a Lemon



# The Price of Wheat

Prosperity in agriculture depends upon the difference between the cost of production and the value received for the product. In the past, generally speaking, the cost of production on the Canadian prairies has been under the selling value of the product. Today that condition is reversed, and unless we modify our system of farming it is not likely that we shall have a rapid nor a permanent return of prosperity. Apart from economic and political considerations, the solution is diversification in the course of which a number of forage crops will be grown. Forage crops are not cash crops. They must be transformed into cash through the medium of animals, hence the importance of livestock in the future agricultural industry of these provinces.—Premier Bracken, at Brandon, March, 1923.

LET me ask you as a farmer what is the lowest price you can afford to take for your wheat; what is the lowest price that will yield you wages and a reasonable return on your investment; what is the lowest price that will guarantee for your wife a decent level of comfort, for your children reasonable educational opportunities, and for yourself a financial standing equal to what it was, let us say, in 1914? If your farm were run as a business corporation, how would you estimate the lowest price from year to year at which you could sell wheat and still warrant the application of the capital and labor involved, maintaining a stationary financial position, neither accumulating new wealth nor dissipating your original capital?

You have heard questions like those asked a good many times. But you have not often heard an answer based on the assurance which comes from complete and accurate records. Henry

TABLE No. 1—TOTAL PRODUCTION COSTS

	Portage	Deloraine	Waskada
Land .....	\$5.16	\$3.39	\$2.06
Seed .....	2.25	1.33	1.15
Man Labor .....	2.23	1.76	1.78
Horse Labor .....	3.23	2.79	2.55
Machinery .....	1.08	1.08	1.08
Twine .....	0.52	0.37	0.30
Threshing .....	2.55	2.88	2.16
Management .....	1.87	1.87	1.87
Insurance .....	0.50	0.28	0.30
Total .....	\$19.39	\$15.75	\$13.25
Summerfallow .....	4.57	3.63	3.31
Cost per Acre .....	23.96	19.38	16.56
Yield .....	17 Bush.	18 Bush.	18 Bush.
Cost per Bush .....	\$1.41	\$1.08	\$0.92

## H. C. Grant Presents Evidence Before the Parliamentary Committee Indicating What Farmers on Representative Types of Western Farms Must Get for Their Wheat in Order to Enjoy a Decent Standard of Living

C. Grant, when a young student at the Manitoba Agricultural College, heard these questions asked and no answer was forthcoming. He determined to work out the answer and was fortunate enough in the last year of his college course to win the Hudson's Bay Scholarship which gave him sufficient

summoned him to appear before them. What follows is summarized from his evidence before the committee.

### Small Acreage Survey Valueless

The most variable factor in wheat production is yield. Two fields which cost the same per acre to prepare may lead to entirely different conclusions as

TABLE No. 2—RENT OF LAND

	Portage		Waskada		Deloraine	
	Value	Charge	Value	Charge	Value	Charge
Bare Land .....	\$40 at 6%	\$2.40	\$18.	\$1.08	\$25.	\$1.50
Buildings—						
Interest on investment .....	\$3,000 per 1/4 Sec.	1.12	\$1,000 per 1/4 Sec.	0.37	\$2,000 per 1/4 Sec.	0.74
Depreciation .....	\$3,000 per 1/4 Sec.	0.93	\$1,000 per 1/4 Sec.	0.31	\$2,000 per 1/4 Sec.	0.62
Insurance .....	\$40 for \$5,000	0.15		0.05		0.10
Taxes .....	\$90 per 1/4 Sec.	0.56	\$42 per 1/4 Sec.	0.25	\$70 per 1/4 Sec.	0.43
		\$5.16		\$2.06		\$3.39

funds to spend a year looking for it. He spent some time in the United States familiarizing himself with the systems of crop cost accounting evolved by investigators in that country, and, armed with the results of their years of study, proceeded to Portage, Deloraine and Waskada, three typical districts in the province of Manitoba. At each of these points he got a number of farmers, 21 altogether, to co-operate with him to the extent of keeping, for one year, complete records of their operations. These men were not the best nor the worst farmers in the districts chosen. They were a fair average sample, excelling only in their willingness and ability to keep track of expenses and cultural operations. The figures, then, are not Grant's, but come from the actual operation of 21 Manitoba farms.

The special agricultural committee appointed by the federal government to diagnose the economic ills of the farmer heard of Grant's investigation and

to the cost per bushel due to climatic conditions which lead to crop failure in one case and an abundant harvest in the other. One of our experimental farms has published a cost-per-bushel figure taken from a fortieth-acre plot which yielded well over 30 bushels per acre. With all deference to the great

value of the work done by our experimental farms, every farmer knows that figures like this are not worth the paper they are written on as an indication of the profitability of farming, because the farmer who gets 30 bushels on every acre under cultivation year in and year out is a rare bird. The only logical course then is to average the costs over as large an acreage as possible and divide by the number of bushels actually harvested.

It is also apparent that the cost per acre varies from year to year because wages, horse upkeep, the cost of seed and other factors fluctuate.

Table No. 1 accounts for the labor charges in each of the district surveys. At Waskada and Deloraine, five-horse outfits are in general use for plowing and harrowing, while on the Portage farms surveyed four-horse outfits performed all field operations. The cost of cultivation at Portage is also increased by the weed infestation which calls for cultivation before seeding.

### Cost of Labor

Mr. Grant discovered the yearly wage of a hired man to be from \$375 to \$410 for the year. Men hiring for twelve months during 1922 were willing to work for \$350, but by weighing the higher summer wages, threshing wages, and low winter wages, the average yearly expenditure for man labor, after adding one dollar a day for board, was approximately \$750. From his observations he allows 272 days of productive labor per year. During the crop season ten hours a day are usually spent on the land, so by a process of

Continued on Page 22

TABLE No. 3—LABOR FACTORS

	Times	Men	Horses			Acres per Day			Man Hrs. per Acre			Horse per Acre		
			Portage	Waskada	Deloraine	Portage	Waskada	Deloraine	Portage	Waskada	Deloraine	Portage	Waskada	Deloraine
Plowing .....	1	1	4	5	5	4	4.5	4.5	2.50	2.22	2.22	10.00	11.10	11.10
Harrowing .....	2	1	4	5	5	35	45	40	0.56	0.44	0.50	2.24	2.25	2.50
Packing .....	1	1	4			20			0.50			2.00		
Cultivating .....	1	1	4			13			0.77			3.08		
Seeding .....	1	1	4	4	4	18	20	18	0.55	0.50	0.55	2.20	2.00	2.20
Cutting .....	1	1	4	4	4	14	18	16	0.71	0.55	0.62	2.84	2.20	2.48
Stooking .....	1	1				10	9	10	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.00		
Hauling .....									0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00
Miscellaneous .....									1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.20
Total .....									7.99	6.21	6.49	25.56	19.75	20.48



THE OLD AND THE NEW IN THE MAPLE SUGAR BUSH

The scenes depicted above, and that on the cover of this week's Guide, were taken in an Ontario maple sugar bush. The pictures on the left hand side, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, illustrate the old method of collecting the sap, in which buckets are hung on spigots driven into the trees. The buckets are afterwards collected and carried by various means to a central point where the sap is concentrated by boiling in open kettles over log fires. Pictures No. 5 and 6 show the changes which have taken place in the modernization of the maple sugar industry. The sap is carried by gravity from the trees to a fully modern condensing and bottling plant. No. 4 illustrates an old practice which no degree of modernization will abolish.



# Farmers and the Tariff

**L**AST year the Department of Research of the American Farm Bureau Federation commenced an enquiry into the effects of the American tariff upon farmers both as producers and as consumers. A number of articles dealing with the tariff in its relation to the more important products of the farm were published by the Department and a final article summarized the conclusions. The following is taken from the concluding article, which shows a net loss to the farmers of the United States through the operation of the tariff of \$301,000,000:

For the purpose of this presentation the tariff schedules may best be divided into two groups: those relating to farm products, and those relating to other commodities. In the first group, farmers generally are interested both as producers and as consumers; in the second group they are interested directly only as consumers.

Taking up first the schedules relating to agricultural products, it is to be noted that certain of the duties carried will increase the value of products to the benefit of those farmers who produce the given product, and thereby increase the cost of living or of operation for other farmers purchasing that product in raw or manufactured state. On the whole, however, it is estimated that gains to producers will outweigh increases to farm consumers of farm products. The accompanying table presents the figures in detail for each group of commodities accorded protection in the present law.

The bases of these various estimates and a resume of general conclusions regarding each line of product—derived chiefly from the foregoing special articles of this series—follow:

## The Wheat Tariff

As the United States is an exporter of wheat, the general impression is that an import duty is useless as a means of increasing domestic prices. Little exception can be taken to this statement of the case as regards winter wheat. A complication arises, however, in the fact that hard spring wheat is at times imported as a premium grade from Canada for mill consumption in this country. An import duty is probably in some years of material benefit to American spring wheat growers. The facts regarding imports, exports and consumption of this product are not available. The general situation which determines the price for it, however, seems to be this: Under conditions of free trade the price of spring, as well as winter, wheat is based on the Liverpool quotation; neither American nor Canadian spring crops can sell much above the price prevailing at Liverpool, given freedom of shipment across the border, though they may sell either above or below winter wheat depending on the relative volume of spring and winter production. In the second place, production of spring wheat in the United States has been practically stationary for the past 20 years, which probably accounts for the fact that in three out of the last six years quite considerable quantities of Canadian wheat have been imported and ground—and presumably consumed in this country. Now, given such conditions, there will

## Enquiry by American Farm Bureau Federation Shows Net Loss of \$301,000,000 to U.S. Farmers Through Operation of Tariff

be a natural tendency for prices of American spring wheat to rise above the Liverpool base whenever the crop of that grain falls below the average or when the crop of winter wheat or of Canadian spring wheat is unusually large. That is, there will be in the United States a local, relative shortage of spring wheat not existing in the world market, with consequent tendencies toward bulging prices. Free entry of Canadian grain levels down this tendency, and the existence of a tariff barrier against that grain allows the domestic situation to secure its logical effect.

### Crop of 1921 Affected

There is evidence that the tariff did maintain the price of northern spring wheat above the world levels in the season of 1921 and 1922 as it remained

on sugar increases the price of that commodity to about the extent of the duty on Cuban 96 degree centrifugals, which was fixed in conference at 1.7648 cents per pound. If it be assumed that the whole of this increase accrues to the growers the addition to the value of their average production is \$45,800,000 annually. . . . The cost to consumers, based on 1921 consumption figures, is \$192,400,000, of which burden it is estimated that farmers as a group bear 25 per cent., making the increased cost of sweets consumed on the farm \$48,100,000. . . .

### Dairy and Poultry Products

The duties on this group of products are of slight importance to agriculture. The estimate of a gain of \$3,000,000 to producers is based on the receipts of

Table Showing Estimated Results of Tariff on Farm Products

	Gain	Cost to Farmers	Cost to All Consumers
Wheat	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 12,000,000
Other cereals	1,000,000	500,000	1,500,000
Sugar	45,800,000	48,100,000	192,400,000
Dairy and poultry products	3,000,000	0	9,000,000
Wool	37,500,000	27,300,000	91,000,000
Cattle	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,800,000
Tobacco	10,000,000	5,300,000	53,000,000
Flaxseed and linseed oil	3,500,000	2,700,000	9,000,000
Miscellaneous products:			
Lemons	5,000,000		
Almonds	500,000		
Walnuts	1,500,000		
Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables	1,000,000		
Hemp	500,000		
Clover seed	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Total miscellaneous	12,500,000	7,000,000	22,000,000
Total farm products	124,800,000	94,900,000	391,700,000
Net gain to agriculture			\$29,900,000

consistently above Canadian prices for Manitoba as well as above domestic prices for red winter. This year, with a very large crop of spring wheat, the effect of the duty is apparently slight or probably entirely nil. The determination of a definite figure to represent benefits to growers is largely guess work owing to the complexity and obscurity of the factors involved. The amount here fixed upon, namely, \$10,000,000 per year, can only be taken to indicate that the sum is small compared to the total value of output, taking the average of one year with another. The cost to consumers, in the form of higher prices for flour and mill feed, is placed at \$12,000,000, allowance being made for the increased cost of imported wheat; of this amount \$3,000,000, or 25 per cent., is allocated to farmers as consumers.

### Other Cereals

Import duties on corn, oats, rye, barley and rice are of little significance. . . . Gains to producers are estimated roughly at \$1,000,000 per annum; cost to consumers, including increased cost of imported cereals in which rice from the Orient figures most largely, at \$1,500,000; and cost to farm consumers at \$500,000.

### Sugar

There can be no question that the duty

milk and cream at Boston, and of eggs at New York during the first six months of the year. The \$9,000,000 cost-to-consumer figure includes increased cost of the products just named as well as the cost of the duty on imported and domestic European cheese.

### The Wool Duty

Roughly speaking the duty of 31 cents per clean pound is added to the price of wool in our markets. This is equivalent to about 12.7 per grease pound on the average of domestic wools and means an increase of about \$37,500,000 in growers' receipts, on the assumption that the farm price will be increased in the same amount as the market price. Further assuming that the exact equivalent of the duty is shifted on to the final consumer—which is probably more or less than the truth according to market conditions—the cost to consumers is placed at \$91,000,000, i.e., 31 cents per pound on the total consumption of scoured wool. The farmer probably consumes his per capita share of wool and his increased clothing cost is accordingly figured at 30 per cent. of the total cost, or \$27,300,000.

### Livestock and Meats

Under present conditions, import duties on animals and packing house products can have very little influence on

the markets. . . . From the statistics of feeder movement at St. Paul and slaughter at Buffalo, the benefits to producers are computed to be about \$1,500,000, and the increased cost to consumers \$1,800,000. Consumers of meat, locally, in the Buffalo market will feel the effect of whatever price increases result there, while the corn belt feeders will shoulder the burden of any increase in cost of feeder cattle at St. Paul. The latter item, therefore, \$1,000,000, is charged as a cost to farm consumers.

### Tobacco

The export and manufacturing types of tobacco, constituting the bulk of the crop, are not subject to tariff influences. . . . At what is believed to be a reasonable guess, based on general considerations of rates of duty, production and price quotations, the probable benefit to producers is placed at \$10,000,000. As the duty on some 85,000,000 pounds of Cuban Sumatra and Turkish tobaccos imported annually is undoubtedly added to the selling price of cigars and cigarettes, the cost of tobacco duty to the consumer is much higher than the gain to producers, amounting, on the basis of duties assessed, to \$53,000,000. Of this, ten per cent. is assigned to farmers as consumers of cigars and cigarettes.

### Oils and Oil-Bearing Materials

Whatever might be the effect of a general tariff against vegetable oils, the law as actually passed cannot materially benefit any farm producers save flaxseed growers. The flaxseed duty of 40 cents per bushel will no doubt be genuinely protective. The effect on prices, however, will be somewhat less than the amount of the duty owing to the drawback privilege whereby crushers secure a refund of a portion of the duty on the exportation of linseed meal or cake made from imported grain. Comparative prices in the United States and Canada over a period of several years indicate that the differential in favor of the American market equals approximately four-fifths of the amount of the duty. This, under the new law, is 32 cents per bushel—as the nominal rate is 40 cents—which, on the average production of 11,000,000 bushels, gives us \$3,500,000 as the apparent benefit to growers. Applying the same rate of increase on the linseed oil consumption of the country the indicated cost is roughly \$9,000,000, of which 30 per cent. is charged as a cost to farm consumers. . . .

### Miscellaneous Products

Among the minor farm products are several which will be more or less influenced by the tariff. These include lemons, raisins, almonds, walnuts, clover seed, onions and hemp. Gross increases in producers' receipts are estimated at \$12,500,000. In estimating increases in consumption costs, imports not only of these products but of others not commercially produced in this country, such as dates, figs, pineapples, filberts, etc., must be taken into consideration. The figure is placed at \$22,000,000, taking into consideration production, imports and rates of duty. Cost to farm consumers is figured at \$7,000,000, farmers

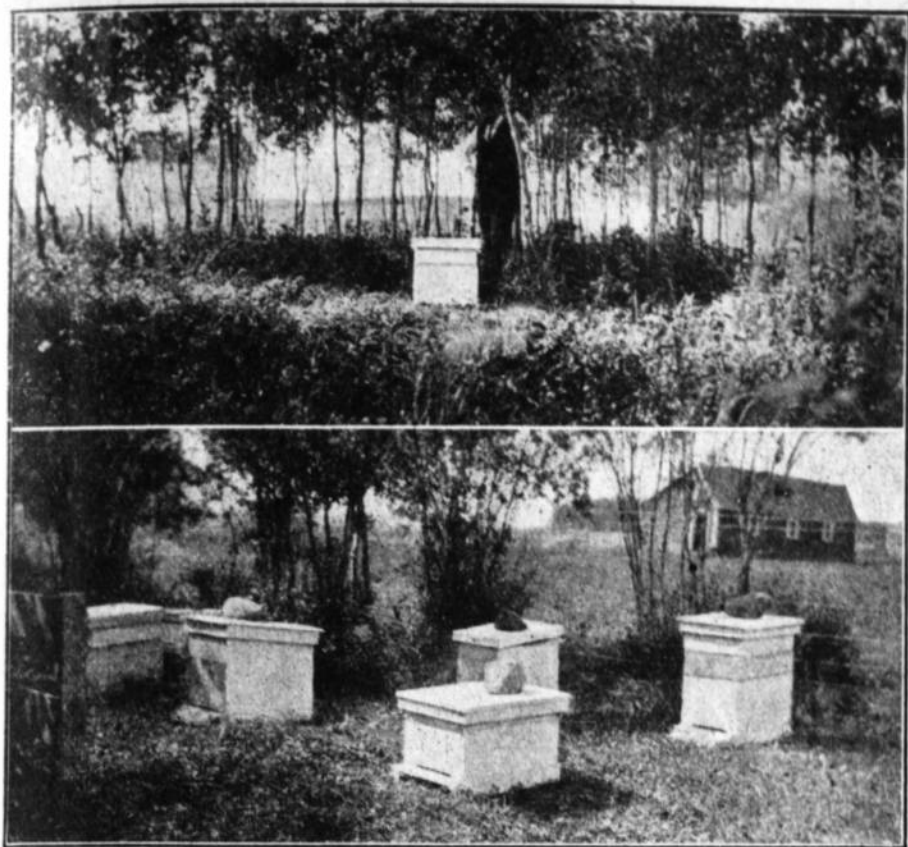
Continued on Page 13

JAKE—

Might Solder Them Next Year







Above: Duncan Chalmers at Vermilion in 1913 with his first hive of Alberta bees.  
Below: In the second year's operations Mr. Chalmers' bee-keeping operations expanded to seven colonies.

## Bee-keeping in Alberta

*Dean Howes Tells of the Experiences of One of the First Who Demonstrated That Bees Could Be Profitably Kept in the Western Provinces*

IT is evident that there is an increasing interest being shown in the production of honey in Western Canada. This is true of Alberta as well as of her neighbors to the east. From time to time there appear articles, semi-technical in nature, all in support of the idea that our West is really a honey-producing country. In addition to this we have the odd semi-sensational story to give a certain amount of spice to the idea. I would like to tell you the story of an enterprise that has been going on in northern Alberta for some years, and I am undertaking it because the man who deserves the credit is too modest to write it himself.

Some few years ago, never mind how many, when the writer was teaching his home school, Duncan Chalmers was one of his pupils; years afterwards when the writer was principal of the School of Agriculture at Vermilion, Alta., he was visited by Mr. Chalmers, who had just come to Alberta with the idea of remaining. He settled at the School of Agriculture as assistant plot-man under Alex. Carlyle, well known at one time as plot-man at the University farm at Minnesota. When the writer undertook the work of establishing the new college at Edmonton, Mr. Chalmers came on as plot-man there.

While at Vermilion Mr. Chalmers, who had been well known as a practical expert in apiculture back in Ontario—indeed he served his time as inspector there—began some experimenting as to honey production in that part of Alberta. He began with one colony; a picture of the hive is here shown, the second picture illustrates how his bees had multiplied before he left Vermilion. While at the plot-work at the University of Alberta Mr. Chalmers conceived the idea of making a test as to out-door wintering of bees in a sort of thermos bottle contrivance, the space intervening between the hive and the outer box being filled with shavings. This was fairly successful, in that the bees were brought through the severe winter all right, but they were not in good form for active service in the spring. To put it another way, the scheme was scarcely profitable for this district, when considered on an economic basis. After three years' charge of the experimental fields at the University, Mr. Chalmers decided to strike out for himself. He purchased a piece of land about five miles south of Edmonton, and has been carrying on successfully a rather extensive plant ever since.

### A Good Rate of Progress

He began with one colony at Vermilion in the spring of 1914. In the spring of 1915 he brought three colonies to Edmonton. It may not be out of place to mention

that Mr. Chalmers brought more than three colonies of bees from Vermilion. Mrs. Chalmers is one of the first graduates in domestic science from the Vermilion School of Agriculture. I would like my old school to get all the credit that is coming to it. In 1918 he started on a commercial basis with 14 colonies. It will be interesting to note that in the first year his plant increased to 62 colonies. He has sold, on an average, 31 colonies each year since then, and is carrying 92 colonies over this winter. He figures, on the average, to harvest 100 pounds of surplus honey from each colony each year. In 1919 he gathered as high as 170 pounds to the colony. The year before that had been one of the poorest years, because of the early-killing frost.

Mr. Chalmers has been a real nature student all his life, and has a wide and intimate knowledge of birds, plants and trees as well as of the bees which he uses in his business. In conversation with him lately the writer was able to glean some technical notes, which I here offer to your readers.

### Alberta Bee Pastures

In the Edmonton district the bees start to make honey about the tenth of July, that is to say, the surplus honey appears about that time; all that is made from the beginning of the spring work until then being used in brood rearing. During the months of July, August and September the increase in each hive is at the rate of about 3,000 bees a day, and the young bees in each hive take care of about 250 pounds of honey, a rather respectable overhead charge when considered as an economic proposition. The mortality among bees is great. Mr. Chalmers says that he has counted as many as 25 bees in one spider web.

The first honey is gathered from the dandelion and the willow and is of a comparatively inferior quality. The next honey is made from the snowberry, but the main source is the fire-weed, or crimson willow herb. Of course there is an increasing amount of white clover in the Edmonton district and it will not be long before the whole country is comparatively over-run with this plant.

It has long been recognized that the common red clover is not a source of honey supply; the tongue of the bee being only six mm. long, while the corolla of the common red clover is nine mm. deep. About three years ago I noticed that our crop of Altaswede clover, the hardy perennial crop which has been developed at this university, was literally covered with honey bees. It appears that the corolla in this clover is not so deep, and the honey bees are able to get action. This probably will account for



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the abnormal production of seed with this variety of clover; as much as seven and one-half bushels of seed being produced per acre. Bees seem to be able to work over a radius of about five miles. If they have to go further it tells upon the production.

This is all the information I was able to glean as I keep as far as possible from the bees myself. Anyone on a visit to Edmonton South who can go to see Mr. Chalmers at his home will be well repaid for the trouble, not only in regard to technical information as regards bee-keeping, but they will observe a distinct object lesson as to what one man can do

in a quiet way, because he has studied the conditions of his environment and knows how to profit by the study. Mr. Chalmers is an expert in the handling of bees; I have seen none so good; and he maintains a deep interest and pleasure in his work. A visitor will find out one thing, that although Mr. Chalmers is handling over four tons of honey each year, and has been doing it for over four years, and although he is consulted by C.P.R. and other technical officials, it would be a distinct achievement to get him to talk about himself; so far no one has accomplished it. Nevertheless, "the world is beating a path to his door."

## Practical Pointers for Corn Growers

*F. W. Adams Summarizes His Experience with the King of Fodder Crops at Glen Ewen, Sask.*

**N**OT all land is suitable for corn growing, so select land with plenty of shelter, especially from the north and west, and if the land slopes to the south it is so much more desirable. The shelter protects the plants when young and also adds warmth to the soil. Land on which one crop of grain has been grown after summerfallowing is quite rich enough on which to plant corn. Plow such land early in the spring and keep well harrowed to keep down the weeds, roll the land or go over the same with a float before planting, this work also ensures moisture so that the corn germinates quickly after planting.

In choosing the kind of seed I may say that I have tried six varieties, but have had best success with two, viz., North West Dent and Gehu Flint, and of these two I favor the first. Other varieties grew stalks that were too coarse and had not enough small leaves on the stems or stalks. Planting should be done from May 20 to May 25, and no matter what seed is used it is very essential that the same be tested. When we remember that we must have feed for our stock and that more feed can be grown on an acre of corn land than on any other fodder land of like area it pays us to make sure that our land is suitable and our seed is of growing quality.

Different methods of planting are used, but the old method of using the ordinary seed drill by closing up certain runs is unsatisfactory and regular corn planters soon pay for themselves. I have, however, planted many acres by hand and while this is work the results are satisfactory. For best results the planting must be done in rows running both ways that cultivation may be easier. Three or four kernels to the hill are sufficient.

Immediately after planting, the land should be harrowed, and as soon as the plants show through the ground put on the cultivator. If the rows are well in line the two-horse sulky cultivator is the implement to use, but if the rows are not in good line it might be best to

use a good sharp scuffer. The land will require the cultivator or scuffer at least three or four times during the growing season but as the plants grow it will be necessary to remove the shields that the earth may fall about the corn stalks and at the same time cover up and retard the growth of the small weeds. The last stroke of the cultivator should be in the same direction, as the binder will then run much smoother.

Crows, gophers and jack-rabbits are enemies that must be dealt with, and efforts must be made to keep these enemies in check. I found that the grasshoppers that infested our district for a time did practically no damage to my corn crop. In cold, wet ground, even good seed may rot. Heavy rains and high winds coming when the crop is nearly ready to cut will do damage, especially if the crop is heavy, but that is true of the grain crops.

### Conflicting Jobs

The harvesting of the grain crops sometimes interferes with the cutting of the corn at the proper season, and if the corn is allowed to stand beyond the time it is ready to cut there is a loss from many sources so that the farmer must make provision to cut his corn crop just as he makes provision to cut his other crops, in other words when the crop is ready to cut make provision to cut it. I have found it expensive to use an ordinary grain binder with which to cut corn, as a poor job results, and the canvass on the binder suffers. Use a corn binder, cut one row at a time and make the bundles fairly large and tie tightly. In order to get an opening for the binder I have used the method of planting three rows of potatoes down the middle of the field. Stook the corn after it has lain for a few days, putting about 14 bundles to the stook and making every stook snug, as corn, being so long, requires better stooking than wheat or oats.

Every stook should then be bound with twine and in doing this I use a rope with a ring on the end. I draw in the stook with the rope, tie the stook

with twine, and then release my rope. Using eleven rows of sheaves or bundles to make one row of stooks makes uniform work. I may say that stooking corn is a man's job, as doing it right means heavy work, but good fodder is the result of careful stooking.

What to do with the corn after it is stooked to get the best results is quite a problem. There is no doubt but that the silo is the proper place to keep the corn, but most farmers of this district have so far grown corn on such a small scale that they have not deemed it wise or profitable to build a silo and hence must handle the corn by some other method. I have found that corn keeps well if put on top of hay, in stacks or it may be put in the loft on top of hay. If it cannot be stored in this way it may be left in the field and hauled to the yard as needed when the same can be fed in the stable or thrown on the snow in the yard where the stock can feed from it.

Fed in this way cattle will leave very little, but I have found that the dry, ripe stalks are eaten up much cleaner than corn that had been frozen before cutting or had ice on it after standing in the stook. When the field has been cleared of all corn the stubs of the stalks can be removed from the ground by dragging the land, three rows at a time with a home-made implement made from two pieces of timber. This can be done when the ground is frozen and free of snow, and at a time when it does not interfere with other work on the land. Your corn patch is now the best land you have on the farm on which to sow wheat.

### Lye for Dehorning Calves

The following letter from a correspondent appearing in the Chicago Drovers' Journal contains a suggestion which might go a long way towards popularizing the humane practice of dehorning young calves with caustic. Caustic potash, which till now has been universally recommended, is an item of uncertain expense, and one in the handling of which very few people are familiar. Lye, on the other hand, is cheap, and it is a commodity which every housewife has learned how to use. This farmer's experience, extending as it does over 20 years, ought to be fairly well established as a practical proposition:

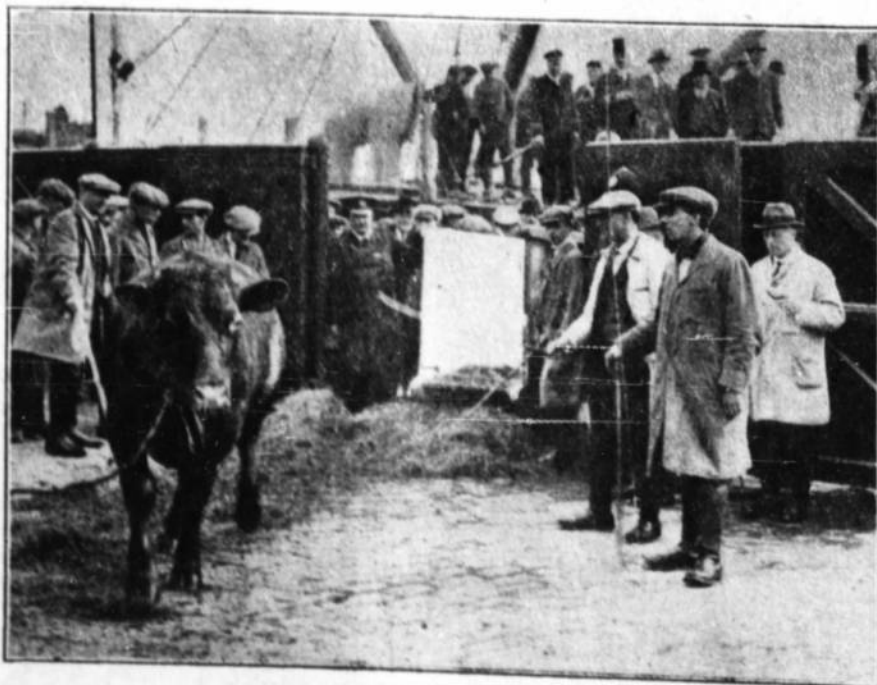
"We have just noticed your article on Dehorning Young Calves With Chemicals and will say that we began dehorning our calves about 25 years ago, using caustic potash at first and later learned to use concentrated lye either in the dry or slightly moistened form. We now prefer to use lye, as it is a common household article and we think much more convenient to apply. It is hard to apply the caustic without getting some of it on the hands, and it takes considerable rubbing to get enough on the horn to be effective.

"We dehorn at from one to three days of age, or just as soon as the horn can be located. The horns on the bull calves can usually be felt at birth, while the heifer calves do not show so soon. We castrate and mark at this time.

### An Easy Way to Operate

"We catch and throw the calf on one side, fasten each hind leg to the front leg of the same side, using an ordinary hame strap. Clip the horn with a sharp knife just enough to start the blood, say two or three drops. Apply a small quantity of lye and the job is done. We use a paddle about 2-inch wide for applying the lye, using as much lye as will lie on 1-inch of the paddle. Use dry, finely-powdered lye if it is a still day. If it is windy moisten the lye so it will not blow. You will find the calves are more easy to catch and hold under three days of age than if you wait until two or three weeks of age.

"Do not expect to do an expert's job on the first two or three, as it will require a little practice to get the horn clipped right and the right amount of lye applied. Some will bleed more freely than others, and we usually try to apply enough lye to stop the blood, but do not be alarmed if the blood trickles down over the side of the head occasionally. In all these years we have never been bothered with flies, except in one instance."—H. A. S. Kansas



Civic welcome for Canadian cattle

The first consignment of Canadian cattle to reach Scotland since the establishment of the embargo 31 years ago arrived in the Clyde in the Donaldson liner, Concordia, and were landed at Meriklands wharf, Glasgow, April 5, 1923. Elaborate arrangements were made by the Corporation and others for the reception of the animals, which were met with some thing like a civic welcome. Photo: The first steer to land



**B.C. Co-operative Egg Ass'n**

The story of how the tree fruit and vegetable growers of British Columbia, and the small fruit growers likewise, organized co-operatives that will sell the bulk of the fruit to be grown in British Columbia during the approaching summer has been told in recent numbers of *The Grain Growers' Guide*, and prairie farmers have doubtless been interested. Both these co-operatives still have to show that they can make good. With efficient management and a fair market there is no valid reason why they should not do so, because in British Columbia the trick has already been done by another class of producers. The men who have done it are the owners of a few hundred thousand hens, and the story of their success will be of particular interest to the farmers of the prairies, all of whom, if times have not changed in recent years, own a flock of these useful birds.

It would seem a bold thing to state that a group of Canadian poultry owners, working along co-operative lines, have accomplished in four years what it took California poultrymen 12 years to do. But that is just what can be claimed for the British Columbia Poultrymen's Exchange, now handling for export the product of over 300,000 hens, and in addition doing a large trade within the province. Three years ago the organization had centralized the selling of the product of 40,000 birds. At the present time the slogan of the exchange is: "Half a million hens by the end of the present year and the establishment of a permanent place for 'B.C. Maid Eggs' on the markets of Canada and Great Britain."

In order to secure this big hen "membership" the ramifications of the exchange are being extended from the mainland and Fraser River Valley districts to points further in the interior. The Okanagan Valley, where many of the fruit growers keep hens as a side line, is being combed for an additional 20,000. That the poultry owners will be willing to sign up there is no doubt, because there has been over-production of eggs this spring, and the exchange is in a position to pay five or six cents per dozen more than the individual dealers. This because they have developed a large "export" trade to the prairies and eastern Canada and control 90 per cent. of the retail trade in Vancouver. The exchange is sending B.C. eggs to Toronto and Montreal in car-load lots and selling them right under the noses of eastern farmers, just as California poultrymen with their product dominate the New York egg market. Why? Because in both instances eggs are graded, tested and sold on grade and the trade knows just what it is buying.

The management of the exchange is about to make a trial shipment of eggs to the British markets and 2,000 cases will leave shortly for Glasgow, considered the highest price egg market in the United Kingdom. Several lines of steamships are now competing for trade from Vancouver to Great Britain, with refrigerator service for perishable products, and this affords the British Columbia hen owners a fine opportunity to invade that market.—S. W. Dafoe.

**Replacing Forests**

That the millions of logs taken from the Canadian forests this spring represents a destruction of "capital" and that the governments should spend large amounts on restoration without computing costs on an interest basis, is the interesting contention of Sir Clifford Sifton in a letter to the Canadian Forestry Association.

"In my judgment the money spent in planting trees should not under any circumstances be regarded as an investment upon which interest, either simple or compound, should be calculated.

"I regard the cutting down of merchantable trees as a destruction of capital and I would think it was the plain duty of the government which permits the cutting down of such trees and derives a revenue therefrom, to insist on the replanting of at least two trees for every one cut down, and that such cost should be taken out of the forest revenue and regarded as a permanent charge upon that revenue."

"The interests of the public and the interests of the growers are identical. They both have a common enemy and he is the speculator."—Aaron Sapiro.

# Pedlar's Steel Shingles



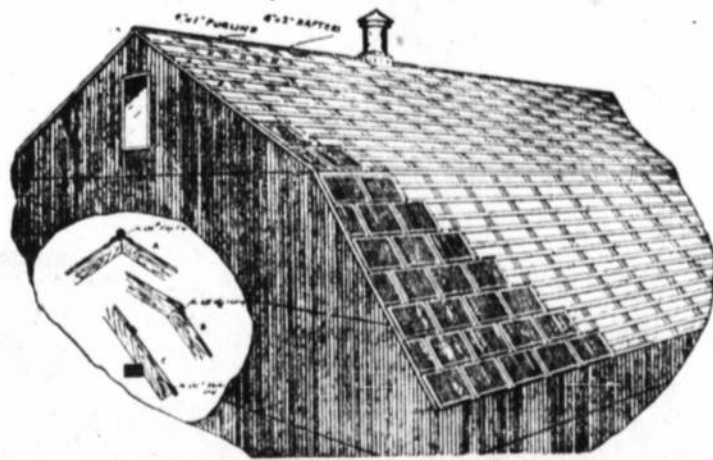
*make  
your buildings*

## Lightning-proof

**T**O get a roof that will positively protect your building, no matter how fiercely the lightning may strike, use Pedlar's "George" Steel Shingles, and run a cable from each corner to the proper depth in the moist ground. That's all! A roof like that defies lightning, because the whole roof is one sheet of steel, properly grounded.

Pedlar's "George" Steel Shingles not only give you a lightning-proof roof, but a roof that cannot catch fire from any external cause, such as falling sparks. They also give you a roof that is wind-proof, rain-proof, snow-proof—a roof that will last as long as your barn holds together, without continual cost for repairs.

## Save 1/3 of Roof Sheathing



Look at the diagram to the left. It shows how you save lumber by using Pedlar's "George" Steel Shingles. No need to cover the whole roof with sheathing. Simply nail 4 x 1 inch purlins across the rafters at 12-inch centres, and you have a perfect foundation for the big "George" Shingles, which are 24 inches square and lock together on all four sides; 25 "George" Shingles cover 100 square feet of roof—fewer shingles to handle—fewer nails to drive.

### Mail The Coupon For Free Estimate

Send us the measurement of any roof you want to cover and we will tell you by return mail, the cost of covering it with "George" Shingles. Fill in the coupon and mail it to us to-day.

**The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited**  
Established 1861  
80 Lombard St., Winnipeg, Man.  
Executive Offices: Oshawa, Ont.  
Factories: Oshawa, Ont., and Montreal, Que.  
Edmonton—608 Teglar Bldg.  
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Vancouver—318 Homer St.

**The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited,**  
Dept. G. G. Oshawa, Ont.

Kindly send me an estimate for roofing and siding a building of the following measurements:

Length of Roof.....  
Length of Rafter.....  
Height of Posts.....  
Width of Barn.....  
Name.....  
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**FREE!**

Write for this amazing book NOW! A postcard will do! Learn how you can master the most vicious and ferocious horse in a few hours time. See how big money is being made in training and re-training wicked, temperamental and "crazy" horses. Book tells all about the famous Beery System of breaking and training horses—the system that is guaranteed to break any horse of his bad habits forever. Learn right in your own home—in your spare time. Book is fully illustrated and brimful of interesting pointers on horse training. Sent absolutely free to any address. Mail postcard NOW!

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will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse, \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 R free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps.  
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Absorbine and Absorbine Jr. are made in Canada.

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offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.  
Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for Wood Permits, Coal Mining and Other Valuable Mineral Leases actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to Land Commissioner, Desk T. HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Make Money Threshing

To do this buy the thresher that will  
Save More Grain  
Thresh More Grain  
Cost Less to Maintain  
Run When Others Cannot  
and that thresher is the

## Red River Special

It beats the grain out of the straw and chaff with its Big Cylinder, its Beating Shakers and forcefully separates the grain from the straw.

No other machine uses such force to separate. They wait for the grain to drop out. The Red River Special takes it out.

The "Man Behind the Gun" saves it.

The roller bearings on the cylinder and wind stacker fan shafts make it run easier.

Built in both wood and steel. A size for every need.

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(In Continuous Business Since 1848)

Builders exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines

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which has not yet been decided, with D. M. Ross, president, and Miss K. Watson, secretary.

### Alberta

#### Farm Machinery Pool

Consort local have under consideration a plan to exchange farm machinery among their members. Following is an outline of the plan suggested:

Appointment of a valuation committee of three members who would value all machinery put into the pool, and estimate the probable life of each machine, with reasonable care. This committee would also estimate the probable working time of each machine per year, and fix a rental based on the valuation of machine, including depreciation. Before any machinery was loaned, a contract would be signed by the person taking it out, agreeing to pay the rate stipulated, together with any damage done; this damage to be decided by the valuation committee. The person borrowing machinery should not be a member of the committee sitting on his particular case.

#### New Locals

Lochend local was organized by C. H. MacFarquhar, West Calgary U.F.A. director, near Cochrane. J. K. Laidlaw was elected president and W. R. King, secretary.

Mrs. Leona R. Barritt, president of the Red Deer Federal Constituency Association, recently organized the Ingelton local, in the Gadsby district. There are 14 paid-up members, and the officers are J. F. Long and P. F. Mac-Millan.

#### Annual Meeting of District Association

The annual meeting of the Crowing Medicine Hat District Association was held recently, and the following officers were elected: President, Alex. Smith, Winnifred; vice-president, Ernest Reynar, Whitla; sec.-treas., Mrs. W. A. Lyon, Whitla. It is expected that a convention will be held in Seven Persons during June.

#### Social Gathering at Magrath

In accordance with their custom, for

the last few years, Magrath U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. concluded their winter's program with a joint social meeting, occupying the afternoon and evening. To this social all farmers were invited, whether members or not. In the afternoon a program of speeches, readings, instrumental and vocal music, band selections and comic sketches was enjoyed. After a bountiful supper had been served, including ice cream made by a farmers' creamery, the Chief Mountain Creamery, there was an interval for conversation. Then the floor was cleared for dancing until 12 o'clock.

#### Meetings in Lacombe District

C. H. Harris, of the Central executive, has recently addressed a series of meetings in the Lacombe district, organized by A. C. Johnstone, Clive, director in the Red Deer Federal Constituency Association. Owing to his absence, to attend the Canadian Council of Agriculture meeting, Mr. Harris was unable to address the first two meetings at Sprucevale and Bentley, which were taken by H. Higginbotham, provincial secretary. At Sprucevale there was an interested audience of U.F.A. people who kept the provincial secretary answering questions until 1.30 in the morning. At Bentley the crowd was rather small on account of a dance having been held the night previous. A. C. Johnstone attended this meeting and exhibited a series of Pathoscope films, and also gave a brief address on the credit system.

#### Beddington Basket Social

At a basket social held by the Beddington U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals, in the U.F.A. Hall recently, over \$20 was realized as a contribution to the 1921 deficit fund. Songs were given by Miss Coleman and H. L. Flumerfelt, Miss Helen Pole accompanying. H. Higginbotham, Central secretary, gave an address, dealing particularly with the work of the organization in 1921, and the results accruing therefrom in the provincial and federal parliaments. J. H. Lewis presided, and acted as auctioneer of the baskets.

## Farmers and the Tariff

Continued from Page 8

being small purchasers of most of the commodities under consideration but the sole consumers of clover seed, on which they must pay higher prices, not only for domestic but for imported seed.

Considering the agricultural schedules as a whole, the estimated gains to producers is \$124,800,000, and the cost to farmers as consumers \$94,900,000, leaving a net gain to agriculture from the tariff on its own products of \$29,700,000. The total of costs to consumers of farm products is \$391,900,000. These figures, while admittedly rough, probably approximate the truth.

#### Question of Cost to Consumers

Several estimates of the cost of the tariff to consumers have been put forth, from which the total cost to farmers might be derived by estimating his share in consumption of dutiable commodities. No particular basis for these estimates seems, however, to be discoverable, and they are therefore ignored. The only basis that appears to be available for any reasonably safe estimate of the sort is the cost-to-consumer figure above presented for agricultural products. The cost of such commodities is increased by import duties to the extent of some \$392,000,000 according to our estimates. This is a trifle over two per cent. of the average total value of the output of the farms. It might be assumed that the cost of other products would be increased in like ratio, whereby the increased cost to consumers could be computed. Such an assumption, it is believed, would be a minimum.

#### Summary of Benefits to Farmers and Minimum Costs to Consumers

	Average Value of Output 1917-1921	Tariff Cost to All Consumers	Cost to Farm Consumers
Farm products	\$19,245,000,000*	\$ 392,000,000	\$ 95,000,000
Products of all other industries	65,000,000,000**	1,323,000,000	331,000,000
Total	\$84,245,000,000	\$1,715,000,000	\$426,000,000
Gross cost to farmers			\$426,000,000
Gains to farmers as producers			125,000,000
Net cost to agriculture			301,000,000

\*U.S. Department of Agriculture \*\*Partly estimated

The assumption is here made, and the cost is so computed. The average value of gross output of all industries other than agriculture is about 65 billion dollars; applying the ratio ascertained for farm products, the result is 1,323 million dollars, which by this computation is the cost of the tariff on other than farm products to American consumers.

#### Farmer's Share 25 Per Cent.

Now as to the portion of this tax which falls upon the farmer-consumer. In the estimates relating to agricultural products it will be noted that the share of the cost-to-consumer figure allocated to farm consumers is a little under 25 per cent. of the total. The 25 per cent. share seems reasonable on other grounds: The income of farmers is estimated by the National Bureau of Economic Research at 18 per cent. of the national income. Their purchasing power would therefore be 18 per cent. of that of the whole country. As purchasers of ordinary consumer goods at retail, however, they would probably buy close to their per capita share, which is 30 per cent. . . .

The farmer's share in the cost of the tariff on other than farm products is therefore placed at 25 per cent. of the total, or \$331,000,000. Subtracting his net gain on the agricultural schedules, which amounts to \$30,000,000, the remainder is \$301,000,000, which represents the net cost of the tariff to agriculture.

Combining the agricultural and non-agricultural schedules, the figures are in tabular form as follows:

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Cappea Hook, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for using. Send for descriptive circulars testimonials etc. Address:  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

## Easy Now To Rid Your Farm of Gophers

Wonderful Discovery by Noted Scientist Kills Every Gopher Within A Week's Time

Gophers cost farmers over two hundred millions of dollars a year, through the destruction of crops and damage to land. Farmers need no longer suffer this loss because they can now kill off all the gophers on their farms in less than a week's time. This is possible through the remarkable discovery of Dr. E. R. Alexander, a chemist who has perfected a virus which kills gophers and rats as though by magic. This product is not a poison—it can be eaten by human beings or any animal on the farm as safely as their regular food, but means quick, sure death to gophers and can be safely used in places where it is dangerous to put out poison.



This wonderful gopher virus, which is known as Alexander Gopher Killer, is used in addition to strychnin poison. The strychnin is put in the gopher tunnels in the usual manner, using cut sweet potatoes for bait. This kills part of the gophers, but every farmer knows that poison won't kill them all and the gophers that are left alive multiply again very rapidly. By the use of the virus, however, all the gophers are killed which cannot be reached by poison. The disease is pathogenic—gophers only can catch it.

The virus is merely mixed with bread or meat scraps and placed where gophers, rats or mice can get to it. Within a few hours after a gopher has eaten Alexander Virus Gopher-Killer he gets a high fever and suffers a terrible thirst. He leaves his pits and nesting holes and goes to the open field in search of pure air and running water.

It is a scientific fact that one gopher affects others and soon the whole colony dies. And though this virus is absolutely deadly to gophers—chickens, hogs, cattle or any farm animal can eat it and not be affected at all—therefore it can be spread around anywhere without the slightest danger.

So confident is Dr. Alexander that his combination strychnin and virus Gopher-Killer will kill every gopher on your farm in less than a week's time that he offers to send, as an introductory offer, a regular \$4.00 supply of strychnin and virus for only \$2.00. Give it according to directions, and if at the end of a week's time you are able to discover any gophers, rats or mice on your farm, your money will be refunded. A big Toronto bank guarantees that Dr. Alexander is reliable and will do as he says.

Send No Money—just your name and address to E. R. Alexander, Alexander Laboratories, 310 Terminal, Toronto, Canada, and the big supply of strychnin and virus will be mailed at once on the guarantee that if not absolutely satisfactory your money will be returned without question. Write today and stop your gopher losses now.



# Just Try an Experiment—

## Buy a packet of

# "SALADA"

## TEA

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and see if it is not the most delicious Tea you ever tasted.

"Most Tea-Drinkers Think It Is."

SUPPORT YOUR  
OWN COMPANY

## CREAM

BY SHIPPING TO  
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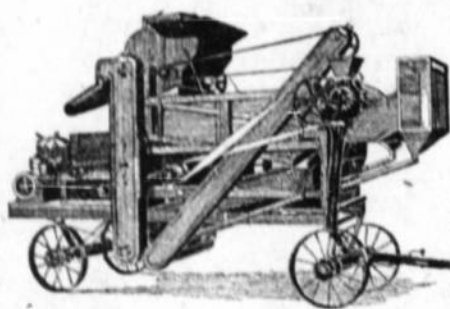
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SHIPPER PLEASE WEIGH YOUR CREAM  
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RIGHT WEIGHTS  
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PROMPT  
RETURNS

## Van Allen Field Grain Cleaner



is the only machine that permits the farmer to market his grain cleaned and thus stop the enormous leakages. It cleans in the field beside the thrasher, and its capacity is equal to the output of any standard thrasher. It is not a fanning mill but has all the best features of high-class flour mill and terminal elevator machinery. Wheat containing 40 per cent. wild oats is reduced to "straight grade." All screenings are recleaned and remain on the farm for feed purposes. The saving effected in cleaning with this machine one section with 5 per cent. wild oats equals three times the original cost of cleaner. It can be used other months of the year recleaning grain for seed or grinding for feed.

Write for Illustrated Price List and particulars to Manufacturer.

## Canadian Farm Implement Co. Ltd.

Medicine Hat, Alta., or 707 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg



## Two Seasons' Work— Twenty Dollars in Repairs

Gray performance is exceeded only by Gray economy. No other tractor does so much work for so little cost.

Hundreds of Gray users endorse the statement of James Martin, Little Britain, Canada, who writes:

"The Gray has given great satisfaction, being easy to operate, easy to start in cold weather, and has run from

morning to night without stopping. Twenty dollars will cover the repair bill for two seasons, and we did more work this season than some others have done in two."

Gray ability to do everything at lowest operating cost, with no delays will greatly increase earning power on your farm. See the nearest Gray dealer at once, or write us.

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298 Ross Street  
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WIDE DRUM  
DRIVE

# Gray

TRACTOR

## The Dude Wrangler

By Caroline Lockhart

(Continued from Last Week)

### Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Because Helene Spenceley, a western girl, contemptuously decides his mode of living. Wallace Macpherson breaks with his entire circle of friends and gives up his life of luxurious ease to make good on a Wyoming dry farm. His homestead is in the middle of a large ranch owned by Canby, who employs every known means to make Wallie's life unendurable. Wallie has enough sand to prevail against Canby, but he makes a total failure of farming because of his own lack of experience. Helene Spenceley lives in the neighborhood, but Wallie rarely sees her, and then only when she is flying past in the automobile of Canby, who is paying court to her. After he obtains title to his land, Wallie, determined not to go East, lives an irresponsible life as a ranch hand. On a trip to town, he and his companion, Pinky Fripp, break the prohibition regulations and disgrace themselves before Helene, who happens to be in town with Canby. Outwardly, the dejected tough with whom this chapter begins is a very different person to the "Gentle Annie" whom Helene Spenceley taunted.

### CHAPTER XV

#### Collecting a Bad Debt

WALLIE and Pinky picked up a few stray cattle on their way to the homestead on Skull Creek. It was late in the afternoon when they reached it, so they decided to spend the night there. The corral was down in places, but with a little work it was repaired sufficiently to hold the cattle they put in it.

As Pinky had prophesied, it gave Wallie the "blues" to look at the place where he had worked so hard and from which he had hoped so much. He felt heartsick as he saw the broken fence-posts and tangled wire, the weeds growing in his wheat-field, the broken window-panes, and the wreckage inside his cabin.

The door had been left open and the range stock had gone in for shelter, while the rats and mice and chipmunks had taken possession. Such of his cooking utensils as remained had been used and left unwashed, and the stove was partially demolished.

The only thing which remained as he had left it was the stream of salt water that had cut a deeper channel for itself but had not diminished in volume.

"I'll go over to Canby's and hit the cook for some grub and be back pronto," said Pinky.

Wallie nodded. He was in no mood for conversation, for the realization of his failure was strong upon him, and he could not rid himself of the mortification he felt at having made a spectacle of himself before Helene Spenceley.

The future looked utterly hopeless. Without capital there seemed nothing to do but go on indefinitely working for wages. His aunt had sent word in a roundabout way that if he wished to come back she would receive him, but this he did not even consider.

Sitting on what was left of his doorstep, he awaited Pinky's return, in an attitude of such dejection that that person commented upon it jocosely. He rode up finally with a banana in each hip pocket that he had pilfered from the cook, together with four doughnuts in the crown of his hat and a cake in his shirt front.

"I tried to get away with the pie, but it was too soft to carry, so I put a handful of salt under the crust and set it back," he said, as he disgorged his plunder. "He charged me for the bread and meat, and wouldn't let me have no butter! It's fellers like the Canby outfit that spoil a country."

When they had eaten, they spread their saddle-blankets in the dooryard, and with their saddles for pillows covered themselves with the slickers they carried, and so slept soundly until morning.

After breakfast, as they were leading their horses up the weed-grown path to the cabin to saddle them, Pinky's eye rested on the flowing salt water stream.

"Can you beat it!" he commented. "Good fer nuthin' but a bathin' pool fer dudes—"

Wallie stopped in the path and looked at the friend of his bosom.

"Pinky," he said solemnly, "why wouldn't this make a dude ranch?"

Pinky stared back at him.

"Gentle Annie," he replied, finally, "I told you long ago you was good fer somethin' if you could jest hit on it. You're a horn duder!"

"Thanks! I feel as complimented as the fellow in the Passion Play who is east for Judas Iscariot."

"I don't know what you're talking about—I've only seen a few draymans—but you got the looks and the figger and a way about you that I've noticed takes with women. You'd make a great dude wrangler. Bleeve me, you've thought of somethin'!"

"I wasn't thinking of myself, but of the place here—the scenery—the climate—fishing in the mountains—hunting in season—"

"And"—Pinky interrupted—"the strongest stream of salt water in the state for mineral baths, with the Yellowstone Park in your front dooryard!"

In his enthusiasm he pounded Wallie on the back.

"It would be an asset, having the Park so close," the latter agreed, his eyes shining.

Pinky went on:

"You kin run dudes whur you can't run sheep or cattle. What you need is room—and we're there with the room. Fresh air, grasshoppers, views any way you look—why, man, you got everything!"

"Except money," said Wallie, suddenly.

Pinky's face lengthened.

"I hadn't thought of that."

For an instant they felt crushed. It was such a precipitous descent to earth after their flight.

They walked to the cabin and saddled in a silence which was broken finally by Pinky, who said vindictively:

"I'd rob a train to git money enough to turn fifty head of dudes loose on Canby. He'd be mad enough to bite himself. If he could help it he wouldn't have a neighbor within a hundred miles."

Wallie's thoughts were bitter as he remembered the many injuries he had suffered at Canby's hands. It was a subject upon which he dared not trust himself to talk—it stirred him too much, although he had long ago decided that since he was powerless to retaliate there was nothing to do but take his medicine. As he made no response, Pinky continued while he tightened the cinch:

"If you could make a dude ranch out o' this and worry him enough, he'd give you about any price you asked to quit."

"I'd ask plenty," Wallie replied grimly, "but it's no use to talk."

"It wouldn't trouble my conscience none if I hazed a bunch of his horses over the line, but horses are so cheap now that it wouldn't pay to take the chance."

"There's the Prouty Bank," Wallie suggested, ironically.

"Them bullet-proof screens have made cashiers too hard to git at," Pinky spoke in an authoritative tone.

"Why don't you marry some rich widow and get us a stake?"

"Aw-w!" Resentment and disgust were in Pinky's voice. "I'd steal washings off clothes lines first." He added: "I don't like them jokes."

"I didn't know you were touchy, Pink."

"Everybody's touchy," Pinky replied, sagely, "if you hit 'em on the right spot. But, do you know, this dude ranch sticks in my mind, and I can't git it out."

"We might as well let it drop. We haven't the money, so we're wasting our breath. We'll lose the jobs we've got if we don't get about our business. Let's leave the cattle in the corral and scout a little through the hills—it'll save us another trip. I don't want to come here again soon—it hurt's too much."

Pinky agreed, and they rode gloomily along the creek bank looking for a ford. A few hot days had taken off the heavy snows in the mountains so quickly that the stream was running swift and deep.

"That's treach'rous water," Pinky observed. "They's boulders in there as big as a house where it looks all smooth on top. I know a place about a mile or so where I think it'll be safe."

They had ridden nearly that distance when, simultaneously, they pulled their horses up.

"Look at that crazy fool!" Pinky ejaculated, aghast.

"It's—Canby!" Wallie exclaimed.



"Nobody else! Watch him," incredulously, "tryin' to quirt his horse across the creek!"

"Isn't it the ford?"

"I should say not! It looks like the place but it ain't—he's mixed—he'll be in a jack-pot quick if he don't back out. Onet his horse stumbles it'll never git its feet in there."

They rode close enough to hear Canby cursing as he whipped.

"Look at him punish the poor brute! See him use that quirt and cut him with his spurs! Say, that makes me sick to see a good horse abused!" Pinky cried, indignantly.

Wallie said nothing, but watched with hard, narrowed eyes.

"I s'pose I'd oughta yell and warn him," finally Pinky said, reluctantly.

"You let out a yip and I'll slat you across the face!"

Pinky stared at the words—at Wallie's voice—at an expression he had never seen before.

"I know how you feel, but it's pure murder to let him git into that creek."

"Will you shut up?" Wallie looked at him with steely eyes, and there was a glint in them that silenced Pink.

He waited, wonderingly, to see what it all meant. The battle between man and horse continued while they watched from the high bank. In terrified protest the animal snorted, reared, whirled, while the rider plied the quirt mercilessly and spurred. Finally the sting of leather, the pain of sharp steel, and the stronger will won out, and the trembling horse commenced to take the water.

Pinky muttered, as, fascinated, he looked on:

"I've no idea that he knows enough to quit his horse on the down-stream side. He'll wash under, tangle up, and be drowned before we get a chanst to snake him out. He's a gone goslin' right now."

Cautiously, a few inches to a step, the horse advanced.

"There! He's in the boulders! Watch him flounder! Look at him slip—he's hit the current! Good-night—he's down—no, he's goin' to ketch himself! Watch him fight! Good ol' horse—good ol' horse!" Pinky was beside himself with excitement now. "He's lost his feet—he's smimmin'—strikin' out for the shore—too swift, and the fool don't know enough to give him his head!"

They followed along the bank as the current swept horse and rider down.

"He swims too high—he's playin' out—there's so much mud he'll choke up quick. It'll soon be over now." Pinky's face wore a queer, half-frightened grin. "Fifty yards more and—"

Wallie commenced to uncoil his saddle rope.

"You goin' to drag him out?"

Wallie made no answer but touched his horse and galloped until he was ahead of Canby and the drowning horse. Making a megaphone of his hands he yelled.

Canby lifted his wild eyes to the bank.

"Throw me a rope!" he shrieked.

A slow, tantalizing smile came to Wallie's face. Very distinctly he called back:

"How much damages will you give me for driving your cattle into my wheat?"

"Not a damn cent!"

The rope Wallie had been swinging about his head to test the loop promptly dropped.

The horse was swimming lower at every stroke.

"Five hundred!" Fear and rage were in Canby's choking voice.

"Put another cipher on that to cover my mental anguish!" Wallie mocked.

The horse was exhausting itself rapidly with its efforts merely to keep its nose out, making no further attempt to swim toward the bank. Canby slapped water in its face in the hope of turning it, but it was too late. Its breathing could be heard plainly and its distended nostrils were blood-red.

Many things passed swiftly through Canby's calculating mind in the few seconds that remained for him to decide.

His boots had filled and he was soaked to the waist; he knew that if he left the horse and swam for it he had small chance of success. He was not a strong swimmer at best, and even if he managed to get to the bank its sides were too high and steep for him to climb out without assistance. He looked at Wallie's implacable face, but he saw no weakening there, it was a matter of a moment

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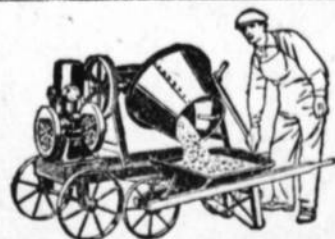
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**The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.**

more when the horse would go under and come up feet first.

"Throw me a rope!" His voice, vibrating with chagrin and rage admitted his defeat.

Wallie measured the distance with his eye, adjusted the loop, and as it cut the air above his head Canby held up his hands to catch it when it dropped.

"Good work!" Pinky cried as it shot out and hit its mark. "You never made a better throw than that, old kid!"

Canby slipped the loop under his arm and, as he took his feet from the stirrups, shouted for them to tighten up.

The horse, relieved of his weight, took heart and struck out for the opposite bank, where a little dirt slide enabled it to scramble out. Shaking and dripping, at last it stood still at the top, while Canby, a dead weight, was dragged over the edge to dry land.

There was as much fury as relief in his face when he stood up and started to loosen the rope around his chest.

Wallie stopped him with a gesture.

"No, you don't! I take no chances when I play with crooks. You make out that check."

Isn't my word good?" Canby demanded.

"Not so far as I can throw my horse."

"I haven't a check-book," he lied.

"Get it, Pink."

The check-book and indelible pencil which every sheep and cattleman carries were in the inside pocket of his coat.

"Fill it out," Wallie passed the pencil to him. "And don't leave off a cipher by mistake."

"I refuse to be coerced!" Canby declared defiantly. "I'll keep my word, but I didn't say when."

"I'm setting the date," Wallie replied, coolly, "and that's just four minutes and a half from now," taking out his watch. "If I haven't got the check by then you'll pay for those locoed horses, too, or I'll throw you back."

"You don't dare!"

"When you haven't anything to lose you'll do considerable to get 'hunks,' and that's my fix. Besides I need the money. Two minutes left—think fast."

"You'll sweat blood for this before I'm through with you!"

"Time's up—yes or no?"

Canby gritted his teeth.

Silently Wallie passed the end of the rope to Pinky, who understood and took a turn around his saddle-horn.

Before he could resist Wallie gave Canby a shove and pushed him over the Bank. He struck the water with a splash and went out of sight. Immediately the well-trained cow-horse felt the strain it backed up and held the rope taut.

Canby came to the surface, then dangled as the horse continued to hold off. As he struggled with the water he had taken in his lungs and struggled frantically in the air, it seemed beyond human belief that it was he, Canby—Canby the all-powerful—in such a plight!

"Pay out a little rope, Pinky. Give the fish more line."

Once again Canby dropped back and came up gasping, coughing, fighting for his breath.

A little anxiously Pinky asked:

"Don't you believe he's had enough?"

"Too much scrap left in him yet,"

Wallie replied, unmoved.

Canby shrieked at last: "I'll pay! Let me up!"

"You mean that?"

"Good God—YES!"

Pinky led the horse back and in no gentle fashion Canby was pulled over the edge for the second time, where he lay limp. When his breath and strength returned he struggled to his feet.

"If you go in again you won't come up," Wallie's voice was metallic, and, searching his face, Canby saw he meant exactly what he said.

His hand was shaking as he filled out the check, using the saddle for a desk.

Wallie looked at it and handed it back. "You forgot the horses—six hundred is what they cost."

Canby started to protest, then, with a crafty look, which, fleeting as it was, Wallie caught, he made out a new check for fifty-six hundred.

Turning to Pinky, Canby said: "I'll give you a hundred and fifty for your horse."

Pinky hesitated. It was a hundred more than it was worth.

"I guess not," Wallie's voice was curt. "I'm clairvoyant, Canby, and I've read your thought. You can't stop pay-

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ment by telephone, because Pink is going to close-herd you right here until I ride to Prouty and get this cashed."

Pinky's jaw dropped.

"By the long-horn toads of Texas! I wouldn't 'a' thought of that in a month!"

As Wallie put his foot into the stirrup for the first time his face relaxed. He looked over his shoulder and grinned:

"If you listen, maybe you'll hear something making a noise like a dude ranch, Pink."

(To be continued next week)



# The Countrywoman

## Leaving School too Soon

It is one thing to be impressed with the importance of an idea oneself, but it is quite another thing to make other people see the value of that particular idea. When a body of people discuss a question at considerable length and are able to crystalize the sentiment of the meeting in a resolution, we can be fairly sure that an idea of some value lies behind that resolution, else why should valuable time of intelligent people be spent in dealing with it?

The women members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association have been of the mind that far too many rural children are leaving school at too early an age or at least with a standing in school which leaves them poorly equipped to cope with the problems they will meet in later life. They are firmly convinced that this matter is a sore spot in the educational life of rural communities and they mean to do their share in discovering some remedy. They have asked by resolution at the last two conventions that the school age be raised to 16 years, or that the child shall have at least grade VI. standing when he is permitted to leave school. And surely that standard cannot be said, even by their severest critics, to be too high.

The resolution has been passed along to other bodies, which, by the nature of their organization, should be concerned with its fate. The teachers' convention voted it down, and as far as we can tell by press reports of the meetings suggested no remedy for the problem which the resolution attempted to deal. It was introduced into the legislature—true it was brought in by an opposition member and under our system of government matters introduced by opposition are not apt to be treated kindly. Every member of the government who was in the house at the time, with the exception of one, voted against it. It's rather cheering that that one government member who dared to differ with the party was Saskatchewan's one woman member, Mrs. Ramsland. There is an opportunity here for supporters of the old idea "my party right or wrong" to wring their hands over the entry of women into our political life. Women have less to gain and less to lose than men, when they sever party leading strings, and are very apt to put human interest ahead of political tactics.

The remedy suggested in the resolution of the Women Grain Growers may not be the best way of dealing with the problem, but to date it is the best idea for a remedy that has been suggested. What we need is the co-operation of the home (and this is by far the strongest factor of all), the teacher, the government and the public generally to cope with the problem of rural children leaving school with an inadequate education.

## Farm Women's View Presented

Following the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture a committee of this body was appointed to go to Ottawa and give evidence before the special committee of the House of Commons on agricultural conditions. Mrs. John McNaughton, director-at-large of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, well known to Guide readers for her work in the organized farmers' movement, was the woman member of that committee and presented evidence to show what conditions actually are in the farm home. She used the findings obtained through the Survey of Rural Homes made by the United Farm Women of Manitoba last year. Guide readers are already familiar with that report as it has appeared in a previous issue. Mrs. McNaughton's evidence is much too long to print in full.

Farm women will be interested in Mrs. McNaughton's presentation of their case. Among others she made the following statements: "One fact that I particularly wish to stress is the immense amount of unrecognized, productive labor which farm women put into the farms. Farm women not only perform the daily duties peculiar to women of other classes as wives, mothers and housekeepers, but (and I speak particularly of the West, since I am not personally familiar with eastern rural life) at the same time do an immense amount of productive work. The western farm women produce annually millions of dollars' worth of eggs,

poultry and dairy products which are marketed, and they produce hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of the same products, together with thousands of dollars' worth of garden produce, which are a direct contribution to the farm home. They also contribute thousands of dollars' worth of labor in the occasional assistance rendered at various times in the more general work on the farm. If it were not for this productive labor on the part of women, together with the children, western agriculture would have more completely collapsed before this. How much attention would be paid to any other class of society which might be compelled to rely for free assistance of women and children. Imagine a bricklayer, paperhanger or railway man being accompanied to work by his wife and his children in order that they might assist him for a portion of the day to make up the amount of his weekly wage he now makes by himself.

"I believe that we westerners, although badly discouraged, have faith in the West. We believe we could win in the fight against our natural enemies, such as drought, rust, grasshoppers, sawfly, cut-

### MY WAGE

By Jessie B. Rittenhouse

I bargained with Life for a penny,  
And Life would pay no more  
However I begged at evening  
When I counted my scanty store.

For Life is a just employer,  
He gives you what you ask,  
But once you have set the wages,  
Why, you must bear the task.

I worked for a menial's hire,  
Only to learn dismayed,  
That any wage I had asked of Life,  
Life would have paid.

worm, hail and other things, too numerous to mention, if an honest attempt were made by all the other interests to help us overcome our artificial obstacles. The costs of production are too high and also the costs of living. The prices of what we sell have fallen in the greater proportion to the prices we have to pay.

When asked by the chairman of the committee, who cross-questioned her very closely on the evidence given, if there was a feeling of antagonism on the part of the farm woman—as if her part of the income should be separate and apart from her husband's on account of this productive work, Mrs. McNaughton continued:

"No, I wouldn't say that, but the farm women do feel that the immense effort they are putting into this productive labor should show in some form; they should either have better homes or better education for their children; they should see some return in some tangible way. That is the feeling."

At the close of her evidence Mrs. McNaughton showed that it is not lack of effort to better conditions that directly affect farm women that has allowed conditions to remain as they are: "I wish to point out that the farm women are making real efforts towards helping themselves. The women in the Canadian Council of Agriculture have made a special study for the past two years of the egg problem, how to improve the quality of eggs, how to sell on a quality basis, as well as efforts to find better markets. We are receiving a great deal of assistance from the various governments. We are actively engaged in trying to help ourselves, but we are suffering in this respect from high costs of production and poor marketing facilities."

## The Child and the Future Man

A famous doctor stated recently that "a neurotic is made before six years." A neurotic is a person who is a martyr to "nerves." In making a statement of this kind the wise gentleman meant that the future health of an individual depends largely upon the care given in early childhood. If sane habits of living are developed, a normal baby will become an adult whose nervous system is steady and reliable. On the other hand, if an infant is dandled and shaken and played with by various members of the family, it is

apt to be a "high-strung individual" in later years.

Allowing children to stay up until their parents go to bed is also a dangerous procedure, even though the effects may not be apparent at the time. Young growing bodies need long hours of undisturbed rest to develop a stable nervous system. When permitted to keep late hours they become irritable and weary and an unnecessary strain is placed upon the nerves. They are often blamed for being cranky when it is not their fault.

Taking babies and small children to dances and concerts is a pernicious habit. In the first place, their night's rest is disturbed by being bundled up and driven a distance. On arriving at the hall or schoolhouse there is no really comfortable place for them to lie and often draughts are bad. Worse still is the atmosphere they inhale.

That the child does not mind is no excuse at all. Parents should ask themselves this question: "Is a concert or a dance worth as much as the future welfare of our children?" The fact that "a neurotic is made before six years" should make them determined to give the young bodies entrusted to their care every chance to become 100 per cent. efficient. A high-strung individual is hard to live with, is difficult to "manage" and fails to win out in the battle of life when competing against people in whom were developed sane habits of living in early life.

## The Wilful Child

One frequently hears a parent exclaim when correcting a wilful child: "I'll break that child of his strong will yet." Usually the words are spoken in anger, because wilfulness in a child is a trait that is very apt to arouse the combative spirit in the parent. Sometimes the strong will of the child and the parent clash and it is only the greater physical strength of the latter that commands obedience in the end.

The strong-willed child is one that requires very careful handling. Often his wilfulness is caused by the fact that he is doing some independent thinking for himself and he does not see the reason of the demand made of him. It is better for a parent to take time to explain things to the child than it is to have a child obey only because it is afraid of his father or mother. Fear is one of the greatest enemies to human happiness and it makes mental and physical coward.

Break a child's will! What other safeguard will you put in your child's life in place of it? A strong will, provided a child is guided by reason, a good purpose and high ideals, is a wonderful asset. It is the weak-willed who help swell the world's failures. It is the strong-willed who will push difficult tasks through to completion. It is the strong-willed who will forego personal comfort when necessity demands. A strong will guided by respect for the rights of others will carry an individual to great accomplishments. With a wrong twist wilfulness can be made mere stubbornness that narrows influence and power and cuts off friendship. With a right turn strength of will opens doors of opportunity and generates personal magnetism that draws respect and friendship. We must be careful of how we deal with the strong-willed child.

According to press reports, women paid 16.5 per cent. (about one-sixth) of the total 1921 income taxes for the state of New York. According to figures available: "Single women, not heads of families, made 172,787 returns (out of a total of 1,089,129), married women made separate returns to the number of 20,618, and unmarried women as heads of families made 28,687 returns. This tax paid by women was based on taxable income amounting to \$587,023,500, or 15.1 per cent. of the total taxable income of New York state residents, which amounted to \$3,819,225,900."

## Seeing Through

If I could pierce the clouds of sense,  
That loom so darkly and immense;  
If I could know my brother's heart,  
That seems from mine so far apart—  
If I could shed the ignorance  
That seems to hold me, then perchance  
I'd find my brother's thought as true  
As any held by me or you!

—Maude Clark Hough.

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**IN YOUR HOME.** Write today for our FREE booklet. It tells how to learn to play Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, etc. Beginners or advanced players. Your only expense about 2c per day for music and postage used.  
**AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 82 Lakeside Bldg., CHICAGO**

## The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Twenty-five Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

## For all the Family



Strains, sprains and pains, overworked muscles, a twinge of rheumatism—all of them answer at once to Kendall's Spavin Treatment.

Kendall's penetrates right to the sore spot—soothes, cools and heals.

Kendall's Spavin Treatment, known for more than 40 years as Kendall's Spavin Cure, is economical and clean—no mussiness, no continued rubbing, no bandaging.

Ask your druggist for a bottle to-day

**KENDALL'S**  
**SPAVIN**  
**TREATMENT**



**The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company** Owned and Operated by Farmers for the benefit of Farmers  
STATEMENT AS ON DECEMBER 31, 1922

ASSETS	\$ 1,875,316.72
INSURANCE IN FORCE	105,190,172.00
The largest and strongest Mutual Insurance Company in Canada.	
On April 1st, total Assets over	\$ 2,000,000.00
Insurance in force over	120,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MANITOBA, CANADA

**Building**



**Aladdin Saves**  
\$300 to \$1000  
And Weeks of Labor

Wm. Broomfield, Binacarth, Man., writes: "I am well pleased—materials the very best. Saved money. Write me."

Mail this advertisement with your name and address for FREE Book of Aladdin homes and plans.

**CANADIAN ALADDIN COMPANY Ltd.**  
411 WINNIPEG

## Muskrats Wanted

We are paying for:

Extra Large Spring Rats.....	\$3.50
Large Spring Rats.....	2.50
Medium Spring Rats.....	1.75
Small Spring Rats.....	1.00

Winters, Falls, Kitts and Damaged at Value.

Ship while the demand is good and obtain Highest Market Prices. We also want your Other Furs, Hides, Horse Hair, Sheep Pelts, Wool, etc.

**American Hide and Fur Co.**  
157-159 Rupert Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

there are temporary artificially-created disadvantageous economic conditions does not mean that the West is paralyzed. That country will survive. The people are there to make it go beyond question; you may break their backs temporarily by adverse conditions but you cannot break their hearts; the West will survive."

### 100 Per Cent. Perfect

Recent evidence before the Banking and Commerce Committee has been quite favorable to the bankers, that is outside of that given by Major Douglas, the noted English writer on credit. Sir John Aird, Sir Edmund Walker and H. O. Powell, of the Weyburn Securities Bank, were of the opinion that there was very little wrong with the Bank Act; that the Canadian banking system is almost, if not altogether, the best in the world; that the banks have an abundance of money and that there is no shortage of credit.

Mr. Carmichael, who is moving to have 7 per cent. fixed as the maximum rate of interest, has been questioning the bankers on the probable effect on the branches in the West. One of the strange features is the apparent surprise expressed that anyone has been severely pinched through deflation. Mr. Powell made the interesting statement that his bank is paying 4 per cent. on deposits. The competition of governments for deposits at a higher rate of interest than is paid by the banks generally is a sore point with some, especially with Sir John Aird.

The testimony of the bankers would seem to indicate that other bank mergers are in the offing. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor thought that the tendency towards concentration of banking capital was still operating, and would continue to do so. Sir Edmund Walker thought the same. As for the general outlook, the bankers expressed reserve. They think that a country such as Canada cannot but do well. The bankers are objecting to some of Mr. Fielding's amendments re audits, and they also think that to hold the high officers of a bank liable for mistakes made in the preparation of returns is a little too much.

The testimony of Major Douglas was interesting, but it contained little by way of suggestion that can very well be applied in the revising of the Bank Act. He contends that a producing and distributing system has been developed far in excess of the existing demands for goods, save during war. On the other hand great need for goods exists. The economic distress existing is thus attributable to the lack of purchasing power. This, he says, may be traced back to the financial system, which must be changed so that consumption may be permitted to approximate supply. He declares that the purchasing power is simply a "matter of tickets, and what the individual has to do is to get into the ticket system with the single object of producing and arranging that the people shall get more purchasing power."

### J. D. Roberts Promoted

J. D. Roberts, who has been associated with the Northwestern Life Assurance Company for some years as district inspector, has now been promoted to the position of superintendent of agencies, succeeding J. O. Turnbull, who has been appointed to a higher executive position.

### "Reaching Those Interested"

These three words convey the whole story in successful advertising. When you contemplate advertising, the first thing to do is to

decide how you can best "reach those interested." If it is the selling of surplus farm products that you have in view, then Fred Wiley, of Herbert, Sask., has already solved the matter for you. Writing us a few weeks ago in connection with the sales of his Registered Yorkshires, he has this to say for Guide Classified Ads:

"I advertised in your paper some of my Registered Yorkshires. I would have you know that the applicants for same were enough to buy my stock five times over. This speaks for itself the merits of your paper in reaching those interested in the various requirements. Later I shall do some further advertising."

## Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. F. Hurst, who lives at 608 E. Douglas Street, C-547, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely mail your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

### Ten Doo Dad Books Free

Each one of the ten boys and girls who send the best colored Doo Dad picture from The Guide will get a free copy of the great big Doo Dad book. There will be ten prizes every week, but no boy or girl will be allowed to earn more than one prize. Color the picture on this page with crayon or watercolor, write your name, address and age on the margin and mail it to Doc Sawbones, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

The following boys and girls won Doo Dad books this week:

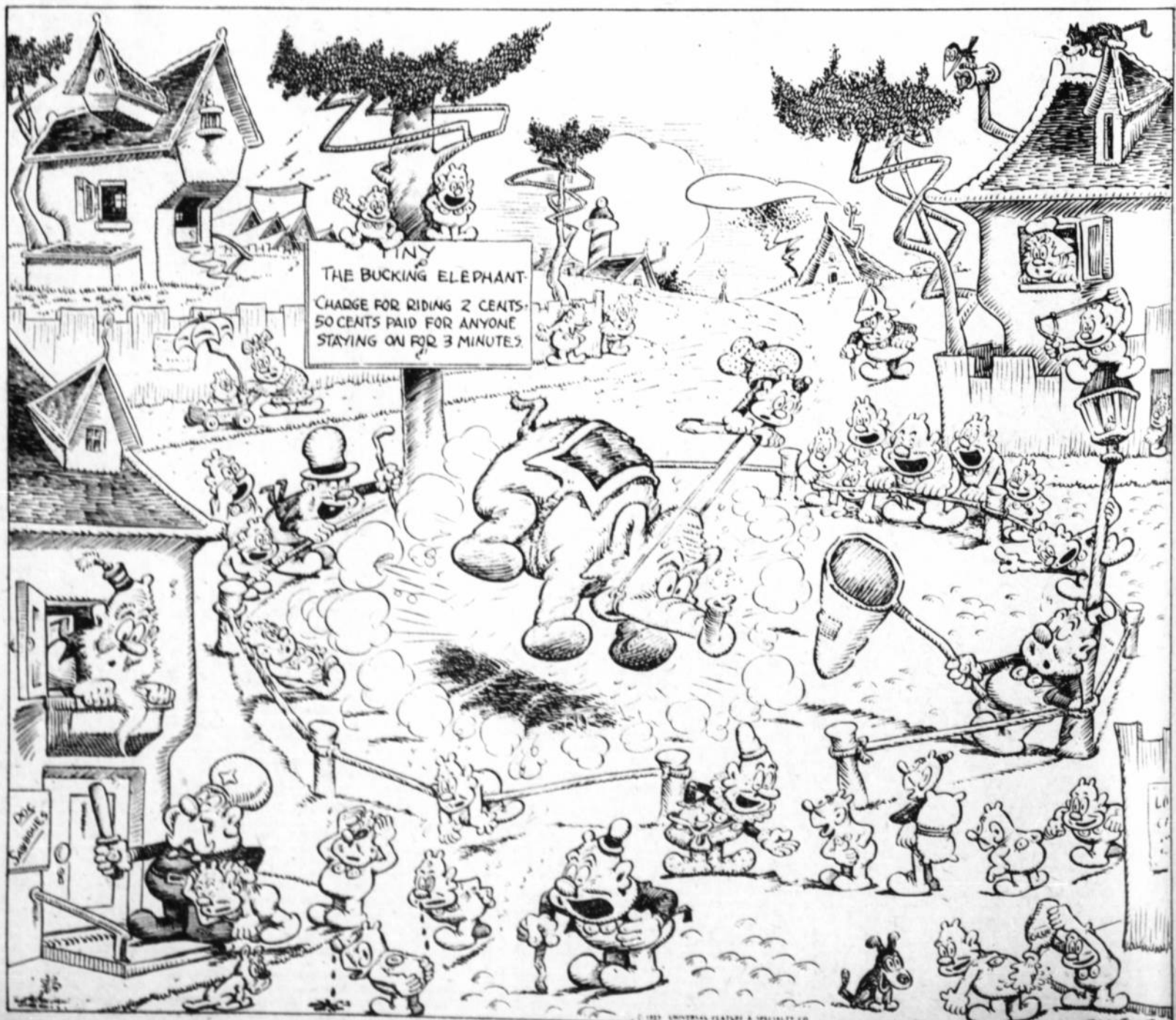
Elsie Kobl, Alberta.  
Clarence Rhyason, Alberta.  
Edwell Downey, Saskatchewan.  
Eileen Proud, Saskatchewan.  
Rose McCrank, Saskatchewan.  
John E. McGreevy, Manitoba.  
Nora Peterson, Manitoba.  
Ruby Wilson, Manitoba.  
Laura La Belle, Ontario.  
Adolar Blad, Ontario.

A great many of the boys and girls forget to color the sky and the ground. The picture will have a much better chance of winning a prize if it is all colored.

If you colored one of the pictures and sent it in and did not get a prize, don't be discouraged—try again and perhaps you will get one next time.

### TINY MAKES A STIR

Tiny is making quite a considerable stir in Doo-ville today. He must have eaten mince pie or some other rich food that did not agree with him, for he is frightfully cross and won't let any of the little Doo Dads get on his back. But Doo Dads can get fun out of most anything, even a cross elephant. (But maybe Tiny is only pretending anyhow and enjoys it all as much as they). They roped off a circle in the centre of the village and offered 50 cents to anyone who could stay on Tiny's back for three minutes. Roly was pretty certain that he could stay on, but Roly is so fat that he bounces badly and he came flying off the first round. Sleepy Sam is supposed to catch them in the net when they come off, but Sam has such an awkward habit of going to sleep at the wrong moment. Roly will have to dive pretty straight if he is going to hit the net at all. By the looks of the crowd at the door of Doc Sawbones some of the Doo Dads have already had pretty tumbles. It ought to be a day of good business for old Doc. The sight of the Doo Dads marching up to the doctor tickles Old Grouch immensely and for once he is having a hearty laugh. Poly has a pillow tied on his back. He believes in getting ready for bumps. The little fellow in the corner is, perhaps, the wisest of them all for he is putting glue on the seat of his trousers. He surely ought to stick to Tiny. Even though they have to pay to get a chance to ride the elephant there are plenty of the Doo Dads anxious to do so and it looks as if cross Tiny was going to make quite a bit of money for them.





The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Cost of Wheat Growing

The Editor.—I believe the time is past due when the farmer must get cost of production, plus a fair profit, or wage for his labor for wheat and other farm products. Wheat being the largest item at present and a wheat board on the slate for the 1923 crop, I have made out a bill of cost of producing a bushel of wheat. My authority for the figures quoted is 20 years' experience in farming in Manitoba. In Northern Manitoba we have had considerably better than the average yield. Some have made good at prevailing prices, but few are clear of debt, and very few have necessary buildings and equipment or means to go into diversified farming, which entails cost of good stock, good fences and steady labor. It seems a crime to induce more to come here and go through the hardships that we have gone through, asking them to produce, without seeing they get proper marketing facilities and cost of production for their crops. If the farmer has the purchasing power all the rest of the people are prosperous. With a national marketing system cutting out the middle man, it would cost the European countries very little more, if any, to pay us our minimum price, which I put at \$1.50 per bushel, Fort William, for No. 2 Northern, this being about the average grade.

While it is difficult to get the average under cultivation, and cannot be done for each half-section farm, I have allowed 150 acres of wheat, balance used for coarse grains, pasture, waste land and summerfallow. Land put at \$25 for all the acreage charged, \$50 on half the acreage, \$25 per acre charged on good buildings on half acreage only. Machinery, feed and labor costs are included in the cost of each item of labor done.

Cost of Producing One Bushel of Wheat

(Acreage 320)

Land and buildings (150 acres only, charged)	\$75.00
Interest, 6%	4.50
Taxes	.60
Ploughing	2.00
Harrowing and cultivation (4)	.80
Seed (1½ bushels)	2.25
Seeding	.50
Cutting	.80
Stooking (with board)	.50
Threshing, at 14 cents (for 16 bushels) with board	2.25
Hauling (average haul, five miles) for 16 bushels	.80
Insurance (hail)	.60
Management, and all other risks	5.00
	\$20.60
Elevator charges and freight (16 bushels) at 20 cents	3.20
Total cost for 16 bushels, f.o.b. Fort William	\$23.80
Allowing 1¼ cents for loss in weight and dockage, one bushel would cost, f.o.b. Fort William	\$ 1.50

If this is correct, and I believe the costs are conservative, the farmers have lost 40 cents on every bushel of wheat raised in 1922, and unless the wheat board sell the 1923 crop at that figure, the farmer will have had enough of it, and will not readily have anything to do with the pool.—Chas. W. Banks, Benito, Man.

The Immigration Policy

The Editor.—It is very interesting to read articles recently in our newspapers regarding the proposed undertakings of the Canada Colonization Association, which I understand is being assisted by a grant of ten thousand dollars a month for the next ten months by our federal government. We all well know that increased population should decrease taxation, but how long will the people already in this country have to wait for results from such reaction? People of all nationalities who have farmed nearly all their lives and done their best find themselves today thousands of dollars behind, not knowing which way to turn for a ready dollar, with every kind of collector available ready to devour them.

Occasionally we read in the paper how well off the farmers are financially. This is all bunkum. I live just west of the fourth meridian and a wheelbarrow would take out all the well-fixed men from this part. Our schools all over our municipality are closing down for lack of funds; and people are leaving here all the time. I suppose a great many schools in Manitoba are closed for the same reason. Can anyone wonder why so many migrate to the United States? Is the immigration policy of Canada going to be of a transient nature? If so, it should be told the people who are coming to Canada. If the immigrants are merely brought here to be bled to death of what little money they possess, and then allowed to pass on, there is a poor lookout for us all. In spite of six years of poor crops the farmers are still willing to stick to it, if only their creditors could arrange to carry them a little longer. It was through a credit system they went behind, and it must be a credit system to put them ahead again. The British were unable to pay their debt immediately to the United States, but it was arranged to extend the time at a reasonable rate of interest. The Canada Colonization Association are allowing 32 years in which to pay for land purchased. Is it not possible for the federal government to extend amounts due on pre-emptions and seed grain for a period of say, 20 years? Implements over a period of ten years, and so on? Nearly all an average farmer's debts could be dealt with in a similar manner, even land sales between farmers. This would enable the farmer to continue with his operations in an honorable way. A good many farmers won't pay anything on their pre-emptions until they can see their way clear to pay arrears of taxes also. If they did the municipality would sell for taxes, yet if a period of 20 years was allowed the municipality would stand a far better chance of collecting back taxes on pre-emptions, and possibly more schools could then be running. It is perfectly in order for the government to extend grants to any enterprising organization that is out to populate our country; but those already in the country should be first looked after. I certainly hold that if the Canada Colonization Association think it necessary to allow 32 years in which to pay, the federal government should see that some scheme is at once brought forward to give farmers already in the West a reasonable extension of time in which to pay their debts.—W.D.

Nursing Stations

The Editor.—We should be glad if you could find room in The Guide for the following letter re the Nursing Stations now being operated in some unorganized districts.

Under the scheme whereby the Red Cross support these stations for a period of two years, during which time they are supposed to find ways and means of supporting themselves, some of the stations become self-supporting during the present year, and this would appear to be the time for the residents in these districts to give this matter their serious consideration.

We have had a little experience in collecting voluntary subscriptions for these purposes and have come to the conclusion that this is the wrong way to raise funds and consider it would be better if some compulsory system was devised whereby every settler paid his share of the cost of maintaining the station in his district. There are always quite a few people that make a point of being "broke" when the collector comes along for the voluntary subscription and the compulsory system would get these. A scheme which would appear to be good is being tried out in the Grahamdale district. This is to ask the trustees of each district to provide a sum approximating \$50. We quite realize that the burden of school taxes is heavy in these districts, but the extra cost would only amount to something like \$1.00 per head, while the advantages of having a nursing station in the community are worth many times the dollar.

In conclusion, we would ask the trustees of the school district concerned to give this subject their urgent and sympathetic consideration as we feel that it would be a backward step, almost amounting to a calamity, if any of these stations should have to close through lack of support.—The Faulkner Local U.F.M., per W. Greaves, secretary.

The Drones

The Editor.—As we farmers prepare our land for the coming crops would it not be as well for us to consider carefully who is going to get the benefit of our hard work, for unless we change our methods it is certain that we shall get little for ourselves and our families, however hard we work and however bountifully Providence rewards our efforts.

We shall probably take care to poison or destroy the gophers that are so ready to harvest our crops for us and save all further trouble, but is it not time to look after the human gophers that infest Canada and devour our produce and give us little or nothing in return.

Canada is full of busy but useless people, who snatch our crops from before our eyes and pretend to be serving us when they are really living on our labor, and all our schemes for reform are perfectly useless unless we recognize this fact and proceed to apply proper remedies.

The first step towards real reform and justice must be to insist on a thorough investigation of the nation's man power and resources, just the sort of overhauling that any business man would give to a business placed in his charge. We ought to open an account with each individual (not a money account, but a labor and service account) and see to it that he or she did enough real work to pay for the goods and services that he or she consumed.

Canadian business methods are rotten, so bad in fact that we fruit growers in B.C. are compelled to take our produce out of the hands of our incompetent middlemen and organize ourselves into a great combine to distribute the fruit properly and economically, just as the Californian orange growers, etc., have taught us to do.

Farmers, face the facts! Our drones are our enemies and the more crops we grow the more they increase. Far too many lawyers and agents, far too many merchants and bankers, far too many bootleggers and prostitutes, far too many overworked mothers, and far too many pert young women in offices and stores.

Farmers, get rid of them! Deliberately and without passion or ill-feeling cut off their supplies. Compel them in their own interests and in your own to get to some really useful labor. This is the way to save Canada and the only way she can be saved.—J. C. Harris.

As To Reds

The Editor.—Re Mr. Kastler's letter in your issue of March 28. Mr. Kastler, taking Russia for an example of prosperity, through turning Red, practically informs us that to become prosperous turning Red is our only salvation. I would like to ask the gentleman above mentioned if he really understands what the word Red means? As a true citizen of Canada and a loyal British subject I would like to say from my point of view it means traitor, and to be a traitor means death. That is what we were given to understand when we were "sworn in." I wonder if Mr. Kastler was ever sworn in? If too old did he do all in his power for the benefit of our boys, I wonder?

Probably I have expressed my opinion rather plainly, but when I read Mr. Kastler's letter my pulse missed a number of beats. While we all know there is a nigger on the fence to be removed, turning Red is the coward's way of doing it, instead of fighting it out. Take, for example, those labor strikes in Winnipeg. Who were at the strikers' head pushing them on? Not true British subjects. Red! Why, you cannot paint them too Red. But, Mr. Kastler, what was the result? Why, they're in a larger puddle today than ever. Did prices come down? No, they went up. Turning Red did not help any there. If Russia is the picture of prosperity in full bloom, I hope Canada will never be prosperous.

In conclusion, Mr. Kastler, if we all turned Red (which will never be) what would the mothers think whose sons sleep the glorious sleep in Flanders? Turning Red would be the largest slur on them that could ever be. When I think of one of my best school chums in a soldier's grave on account of the cursed war, the only thing I can see to do is to uphold the cause for which they died so gloriously, not disgrace them by turning Red. May I, Mr. Kastler, read your mind by saying, "On with another war if prices will go up. I had a taste of blood-stained prosperity in 1914-18 and I hunger for more, or else I'll turn Red."

In reading Mr. Kastler's letter I could not refrain from expressing my point of view. I also am a farmer, but believe we can gain prosperity without turning Red. The U.F.M. is the army to join to achieve the successful end.—W. G. Studham, Dugald, Man.

DUNLOP

TIRES

Master Mileage Makers

"TRACTION," "RIBBED," "CLIPPER"

A161

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

SAYS—CAN YOU SOLVE THE PUZZLE I'VE MADE FROM MY PICTURES?

HERE are scenes from 5 of Charlie Chaplin's famous picture plays. Whether you have seen them or not, are you clever enough to find the names of the plays from which these scenes were taken? To help you we have listed names of several of Charlie Chaplin's famous pictures at the left, and the artist has put in each scene the name of the play in jumbled letters. Can you unscramble these letters, and put them in proper rotation so as to give the correct name of each play? If you can, write them out and mail them at once. Don't miss this opportunity of sharing in the distribution of over \$2000.00 in Cash and Prizes.

Favorite Charlie Chaplin Pictures

A Day's Pleasure

The Tramp

Shoulder Arms

The Adventurer

Sonny Side

A Night at the Show

His New Job

In the Park

A Day's Life

Easy Street

The Idle Class

Triple Trouble

A Woman, The Kid

The Bank, Pay Day

Shanghai, The Circus

One a. m.

1st Prize

FORD SEDAN

Value \$785.00

WIN

\$2000.00

GRAND IN PRIZES

1st Prize, FORD SEDAN

Value - - - - \$785.00

2nd Prize, Ford Touring Car, value - - - \$445.00

3rd prize \$200.00

4th prize \$100.00

5th prize \$75.00

6th prize \$50.00

11th prize \$7.00

Three prizes \$4.00

7th prize \$25.00

8th prize \$15.00

9th prize \$10.00

10th prize \$8.00

12th-15th prizes \$5.00

Seven prizes \$2.00

Next 25 prizes . . \$1.00

THIS GREAT CONTEST IS ABSOLUTELY FREE. SEND YOUR ANSWER TO-DAY.

This great contest is nothing more nor less than a great advertising and introduction campaign. It is absolutely free of expense. It is being conducted by the Continental Publishing Co., Limited, one of the largest and best known publishing houses in Canada, and has the endorsement of the great Charlie Chaplin Studios.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN HIMSELF IS HONORARY JUDGE!

Frankly this contest is intended to further advertise and introduce EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, Canada's Greatest Magazine, but you do not have to buy anything, subscribe to anything or spend a cent of your money in order to enter and win a prize.

HOW TO SEND YOUR ANSWERS.

Write the names of the five pictures you think these scenes are from, using one side of the paper only. Put your full name and address (stating Miss, Mrs. Mr. or Master) in the lower right hand corner. Use a separate sheet for anything else you wish to write.

Mr. Chaplin, as Honorary Judge, and three independent judges, having no connection with this company, will award the prizes, and the names

winning 250 points will win First prize. You will get 20 points for each picture you name correctly. 40 points will be awarded for the general neatness, punctuation, spelling, etc., of your answer. 10 points for handwriting and 100 points for fulfilling a simple condition of the contest. This condition is only that you assist in this great advertising campaign by showing a copy of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, Canada's Greatest Magazine (which we will send you post paid) to just four friends or neighbours who will appreciate this really worth while Canadian publication and want it to come to them every month. The contest will close at 6 p. m. June 30th 1923, immediately after which the answers will be judged and prizes awarded. We reserve the right to alter the qualifying conditions from time to time as may appear necessary, though of course any such change will not affect anyone who has already qualified their entry. Don't delay sending your answer. This announcement may not appear in this paper again. Address: Charlie Chaplin Contest Editor, Continental Publishing Co., Ltd., Dept. 6, Toronto, Ont.

AL GOES DIP

SOL DEAR RUSH

BY A YAP

YE DUNS SIN

2nd Prize

Value \$445.00

Ford Touring.

Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified Advertisements



# THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

**FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—\$0.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED**—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10, and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies orders.)

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY**—Half inch, \$4.20; one inch up to six-inch limit, single column, \$8.40 an inch flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

## Index to Classified Advertisements

**Livestock.** Situations Vacant.  
**Poultry.** Situations Wanted.  
**Seeds.** Lumber, Fence Posts, etc.  
**Farm Lands.** Solicitors—Patent and Legal.  
**Hay and Feed.** Dyes and Cleaners.  
**Farm Machinery and Autos.** Honey, Syrup, Fruits.  
**Nursery Stock.** Vegetables, etc.  
**Hides, Furs and Tanning.** General Miscellaneous Produce.

## LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

### Various

**OCTOBER BOARS, GILTS, BRED OR OPEN.** April weanlings; Red Polled bull calves. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 16-3

### HORSES

**SELLING—THREE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.** registered, rising two, five, 12; five-year broke to harness, heavy good stock; also young Clyde mares. Angus McCallum, Moosomin, Sask. 16-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDE STALLION.** six years old, 1,800. Snap at \$300; or will exchange for good dairy cows. John C. Cowan, Gainsboro, Sask. 17-3

**REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON STALLION.** seven years; weight about ton; for sale, cheap. Box 7, Gray, Sask. 15-4

**WANTED—CAR LOAD HORSES, UNBROKEN.** four to five years, 1,500 to 1,600. C. R. Palmer, Stony Mountain, Man. 16-3

### CATTLE

#### Holsteins

### HOLSTEINS

EVERY man who makes his living milking cows knows that size is one of the best reasons for Holsteins.

#### SIZE MEANS:

Capacity Ruggedness Economical Production  
Strong Calves That Live  
Ability to Turn Rough Feed into Milk  
More Meat Value at the End of Their Milking Days

For Free Booklets Write

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION  
OF CANADA, BRANTFORD, ONT.

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULLS.** all ages. Priced to sell. John Clarke, Netherhill, Sask. 17-2

**SELLING—TWO HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES.** two months old, \$30 each. Papers furnished free. Wesley Howard, Mather, Man. 17-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULLS.** Dekel strain. Maple Leaf Dairy, Repton, Man. 17-2

### Herefords

**SELLING—HEREFORDS FROM ACCREDITED** herds, registered bulls, females. Prices right. Superior quality. Inspection invited. Terms arranged. H. E. Robinson, Carleton Place, Ont. 7-11

**SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL.** coming six, 30238, or exchange for one as good. Arthur Chelone, Strathcona, Sask. 15-4

### Aberdeen-Angus

**SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS HERD** header, six years old, well bred, sire breeder, in splendid condition. Price \$125. Also females, all ages. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 18-4

### Shorthorns

**FOR SALE—YEAR OLD SHORTHORN BULL.** red, good breeding sire and quality. Price \$75. I. W. Cooper, Moose Jaw, Sask. 18-2

### Ayrshires

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL.** three years old, best of breeding. Price, \$125. Revert Anderson, Langham, Sask. 16-4

### SWINE

#### Hampshires

**McGILL'S HAMPSHIRE—MARCH AND** April weanlings, from mature prize stock. Order now. Early orders prepaid. Satisfaction assured. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 17-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE,** eight weeks old, May delivery, \$10. Hugh McLaughlin, Plumage, Man. 17-3

#### Poland-Chinas

**SELLING—POLAND-CHINAS, FALLOW APRIL** and May, \$30, pure-bred. C. E. Sweeney, Osborne, Man. 16-2

**BOOKING FOR BACON TYPE POLAND-CHINA** pigs, best blood-lines, guaranteed. Mackay Greig, Tregaron, Sask. 16-3

#### Duroc-Jerseys

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, MARCH** litters, hogs that guarantee their own premium, \$15 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. H. Munn, Mankota, Sask., via Kincaid. 18-3

**PURE-BRED DUROC SOWS, BRED, \$40; TWO** for \$75. Satisfaction guaranteed. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 16-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY** boar, 19 months, \$35. Ira Smith, Clareholm, Alta. 17-3

**Tamworths**  
TAMWORTH BOARS, TEN WEEKS, \$15 EACH.  
L. M. Hunkin, Crandall, Man. 17-2

### Berkshires

#### LONG IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

HAVE five nice pure-bred sows, due to farrow in May; will weigh from 250 to 300 pounds. Price \$35. CHAS. W. WEAVER, Deloraine, Man. 17-2

**PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, FALLOWED** February and March. Book your order for some choice bacon pigs. Dam one of the best pen of bacon hogs, any breed, at Regina fall fair. Price \$15. John B. Silimmon, Stoughton, Sask. 18-3

**PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, READY END OF** May, \$12; papers furnished. Ernest Hames, Cavendish, Alta. 18-2

**REGISTERED BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRE** boar, rising two, real good, \$35, with papers, f.o.b. Pennant. Dave Fawns, Pennant, Sask. 16-4

**BERKSHIRES—BACON-TYPE, FALLOWED** March 8th, \$10, with papers. J. Hill, Makinak, Man. 16-3

**I AM NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR REGIS-**tered Berkshire pigs for spring delivery, \$25 a pair. Russell Lamb, Rowley, Alta. 17-5

### Yorkshires

**YORKSHIRES—BUY AN UNRELATED PAIR** from the home of the two great sires, Forest Home Duke and Deere Creek G. Boy. Special prices to school clubs. C. A. Congdon, Newdale, Man. 18-5

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FROM MATURE,** excellent stock, born March 14th, males, \$15; females, \$12, with papers. Albert Bakken, Execl, Alta. 16-3

## Little 3-time Classified Ad. Swamps Mr. Mooney with Orders

"Kindly discontinue my ad. for Flax at once as I am completely swamped with enquiries."—Thos. Mooney, Gloux, Man.

We don't expect every advertiser to be "swamped" with orders, but we do believe that Guide Classified advertisers average more orders than they can fill, particularly in seasonal advertising. As, for instance, during the next three months is the selling season for spring litters of pigs, threshing outfits, tractors, breaking and stubble plows, breeding poultry and booking of orders for fall rye and sheep.

SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL INFORMATION

We are getting results for others—we can get results for you.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

### Various

**L. F. SOLLY, LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM.** Westholme, B.C. Breeder of very vigorous, heavy-laying strains of White Wyandottes, White Leghorns. Day-old chicks, hatching eggs and stock. Write now for illustrated catalog which gives information on feeding poultry, etc. Note: Get reliable stock as supplied to Experimental farms and universities. 17-8

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 24-25 POUNDS,** \$7.50; turkey and Toulouse geese eggs, 40 cents; White Wyandotte eggs, from trap-nested hens and beautiful Lund cockerels, \$2.00 setting. J. Rodger, Macdonald, Man. 14-5

**BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**horns, Barred Rocks, White Wyandotte eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$5.00, 50; \$8.00 100. E. W. Anderson, Box 136, Fleming, Sask. 17-2

**CHANTECLERS AND SINGLE COMB RHODE** Island Red cockerels, pullets prize winners, Saskatoon and wherever shown. Hatching eggs in season. Iwana Poultry Ranch, Asquith, Sask. 17-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, EIGHT,** \$3.50; Mammoth Toulouse goose eggs, 75 cents; record of performance: eggs from Barred Rocks, \$2.50, 15. Mrs. Fred Rinn, Manitou, Man. 16-3

**EDEN GROVE FARM HATCHING EGGS AND** baby chicks, Barred Rocks and P. C. White Leghorns. Write for free mating list. Jno. T. Urquhart, Unlv, Sask. 14-6

**HATCHING EGGS, WHITE HOLLAND TUR-**keys, 50 cents each; Pekin ducks, 30 cents each; White Wyandottes, \$3.00, 15; White Guineas, \$2.50, 13. Kay Bros., Carlyle, Sask. 17-4

**EGGS, PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN** Leghorns, \$1.25, 15; \$5.00, 72; Pekin duck eggs, \$1.50, ten. Mrs. Thos. O'Brien, Riverhurst, Sask. 17-6

**LACKENVELDERS, SETTING, \$2.00; BLACK** Minorcas, S.C. White Leghorns, Buff and White Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, 30 for \$1.75. W. J. Braun, Winkler, Man. 17-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, IM-**ported stock, bred to lay: Single Comb Brown Leghorns, C. C. Shoemaker's strain, 15, \$2.00; 100, \$5.00. John A. Hunt, Miami, Man. 18-3

**DARK CORNISH EGGS, \$5.00 PER 15, FROM** high-class birds; also Single Comb Ancona, egg-laying strain, \$1.75, 15. Mrs. F. McClain, Box 581, Neepawa, Man. 18-5

**EGGS FROM PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS,** \$1.25 setting 15 eggs; \$4.00, 50. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 17-2

**EGGS FROM SELECTED BUFF ORPINGTONS,** ten cents each; Mammoth White Pekin duck eggs, 20 cents each. Geo. Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 13-8

### Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FROM** choice, heavy birds, at 35 cents each; Mammoth Pekin duck eggs, at 20 cents each. Ducks headed by 11-pound males. Fred B. Stauffer, De Winton, Alta. 17-3

**EGGS FROM MY GIANT MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys, No. 1, from 42-pound stock, 50 cents each; No. 2, from ten-month tom, weighing 30 pounds, from imported high-class stock, 40 cents each prepaid. E. S. Erickson, Dunkirk, Sask. 17-5

### Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FROM** choice, heavy birds, at 35 cents each; Mammoth Pekin duck eggs, at 20 cents each. Ducks headed by 11-pound males. Fred B. Stauffer, De Winton, Alta. 17-3

**CANADA BEST MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys—Eggs for sale, \$1.00 each; not less than eight eggs; 18 to 24-pound hens, mated to 34-pound tom; best prize winners. Alfred Beaudin, St. Eustache, Man. 18-2

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 45** cents each; nine, \$3.70, from 30-pound tom, coming two years; large hens, not inbred; fine plumage. Peter Frostad, Kincaid, Sask. 16-4

**TURKEY EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED BRONZE** stock, nine for \$4.25, two settings, \$8.00; four settings, \$15. Mrs. Ethel Baker, Eyebrow, Sask. 16-3

**WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, FIRST PRIZE** drake, Winnipeg Poultry Show, heading pen. Orders in rotation, \$3.00 setting. Mrs. Bond, Redlyn, Sask. 15-5

**PEKIN DUCKS, WITH FIRST PRIZE DRAKE,** eggs, \$2.00, 11; \$3.50, 22. Gordon Doan, Biggar, Sask. 17-3

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** eggs, from 40-pound tom and 18-pound hens, 40 cents each. Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta. 15-6

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, NINE,** \$3.25, not inbred. Mrs. Oscar Braaten, Shackleton, Sask. 16-3

**BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, SELLING 45 CENTS** each, from University stock. Mrs. Archer, Sceptre, Sask. 16-3

**GIANT BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FIRST** prize stock, 50 cents each. Mrs. John Bell, Willows, Sask. 17-4

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FROM** fine, large birds, 40 cents each. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 17-6

**FOR SALE—CHOICE, PURE-BRED PEKIN** duck eggs, \$2.00 per setting of 12. John H. Olmstead, Stroughton, Sask. 17-6

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, FROM** two-year hens, 35 cents each; after May 30, 20 cents. Mrs. Kampwirth, Windthorst, Sask. 17-6

**PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY** eggs, 30 cents each. Rouen duck eggs, \$1.50 per setting of 10. C. H. Rose, Liberty, Sask. 17-6

**PEKIN DUCK EGGS, 15 CENTS EACH.** W. Christie, Rocanville, Sask. 18-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 25** cents each. S. Dunfield, Carberry, Man. 17-3

**WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$2.00 SETTING.** Mrs. Gravelle, Portreeve, Sask. 17-6

**ROUEN DUCK EGGS, \$2.00 DOZEN. OSBORNE,** Dilke, Sask. 17-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY** toms, \$5.00. G. Taylor, Rosburn, Man. 16-3

### Plymouth Rocks

**Lady Alfarata**  
301 Eggs

**High Production ROCKS**  
WHITE AND BARRED

Better Stock—Better Value.  
Heading my White Rock pens are sons of Lady Maude (286 eggs) and Lady Ella (282 eggs), both grandsons of Lady Alfarata (301 eggs).

Barred Rock pens headed by sons of Lady Ada (290 eggs), grandsons of Lady Florence (288 eggs).

**HATCHING EGGS:**  
15 for \$5.00; 30 for \$8.00.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

**H. HIGGINBOTHAM**  
CALGARY - ALTA. Lady Ada 290 Eggs

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED** Barred Rock females, carrying blood of best bred-to-lay stock, university's highest egg-type, 250 Saskatchewan egg test and pedigree blood of 200-egg strain, mated to cockerels direct descendants of first prize cockerel, Saskatoon. Infertile replaced. 15 eggs, \$2.00; 50, \$5.00. Robert Glen, Milten, Sask. 18-2

**BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM** an unexcelled combination of eastern laying strains, flock selected and mated by government expert. 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; 100, \$8.00. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man. 18-2

**BARRED ROCK EGGS—FROM CHOICE** females, mated with pedigreed or exhibition males, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 for 30; \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. W. J. Boyle, Hawarden, Sask. 17-3

**HATCHING EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED** Rocks, good winter layers, headed by University's choicest egg type cockerels, 15, \$1.85; 45, \$5.00 prepaid. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 15-5

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, GUILD'S LAYING** strain. From eggs imported 1922. Two pens \$2.50 and \$4.00 setting. Cockerels for sale. Henry Harton, Davidson, Sask. 14-5

**GOVERNMENT, INSPECTED PURE-BRED** White Rocks eggs of high-laying strain of 282 and 286 egg production, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. A. Dunbar, Delta, Alta. 14-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, PARENTS** from best laying flocks in New Brunswick, \$1.50 for 15; \$8.00 per 100. Thomas Woodcock, Berthany, Man. 18-3

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM 274-EGG** strain, \$2.00, 15; \$3.50, 30. Mrs. Sydney Martin, Togo, Sask. 18-2

**SELLING—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS,** American strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. T. A. Fox, North Portal, Sask. 18-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, AGRI-**cultural College heavy-laying strain, 15 for \$2.00. Mrs. Ralph Hicks, Boissevain, Man. 18-2

**SELLING—PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, UN-**iversity strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. H. Emish, Watrous, Sask. 16-3

**HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15, FROM PURE** Barred Rocks, winter-laying strain, prize winners at local show. L. Darling, Colonsay, Sask. 16-6

**EGGS FROM OUR ARISTOCRAT BARRED** Rocks, 15, \$2.00; 100, \$8.00. W. Mustard, Crestman, Sask. 16-5

**STOP! "BUSY B" BARRED ROCK EGGS,** 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; pure-bred flock. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 12-4

**LAYING STRAIN, WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50** per 15. Reduction on incubator lots. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 17-4

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, GOOD LAYING** strain, \$1.00 setting; \$5.00, 100. Mrs. S. Forrest, Manitou, Man. 17-4



**EGGS FROM CHOICE BARRED ROCKS, FREE**  
range, \$2.00 for 15, \$10, 100. J. Huston, Carman,  
Man. 17-5

**BARRED ROCKS—RECORD OF PERFORM-**  
ance. Eggs, \$2.00 setting. Mrs. Robt. McNabb,  
Missedosa, Man. 18-5

### Wyandottes

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM WHITE WYAN-**  
dottes, daughters of first prize pen, Manitoba egg-  
laying contest, mated with cockerels from pen  
which laid 249 to 280 eggs each, price, \$2.50, 15  
Pekin duck eggs, \$1.50, 10. Mrs. Hart, Gladstone,  
Man. 18-6

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM TYPEY**  
hens, and superior males. Flock culled for years  
for high egg production, 15 eggs, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50;  
100, \$8.00. Orders booked as received. Satisfac-  
tion guaranteed. S. R. Carrothers, Creelman,  
Sask. 14-5

**HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB**  
White Wyandottes, pullets, Martin strain cockerels,  
hatched from eggs direct from Martin's Snowdrift  
and White Wonder pens, \$1.50 per 15; \$3.75 per  
60; \$7.00 per 120. Victor Fells, Glavin, Sask. 13-8

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE**  
Wyandottes, Rose Comb, University strain, culled  
by expert. Careful packing guaranteed, \$1.50 per  
15; \$5.00 per 60; \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wiedrick,  
Kinley, Sask. 12-11

**WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, BUFF, \$3.00;**  
Golden, Columbia, Partridge, \$2.50; Silver White,  
\$2.00. After May 15, \$1.00 less; Silver Partridge  
cockerels, \$2.00. W. R. Stockton, Wordsworth,  
Sask. 15-6

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING**  
eggs, from government selected stock, \$3.00 per 15;  
\$5.50 per 30; \$7.50 per 45; \$15 per 100. Satisfac-  
tion guaranteed. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan,  
Alta. 1-6

**REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES,**  
vigorous winter layers, raised from eggs from Mar-  
tin's special 200 to 262-egg hens, \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00  
per 50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Ed.  
Dennis, Holdfast, Sask. 17-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—MARTIN'S REGAL-**  
Dorcas from stock direct from originator; hatching  
eggs \$1.50 15; \$5.00, 100 John Hiscock Balduf,  
Man. 15-5

**HATCHING EGGS, MARTIN'S REGAL-DOR-**  
cas White Wyandottes, \$2.50 per 15. Satisfaction  
guaranteed. Chas. E. Dyer, Box 150, Carlyle,  
Sask. 14-5

**PURE-BRED R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,**  
\$1.50 per 15, 10% discount on three settings,  
University strain. Laid all winter. Nellie  
Frostad, Kincaid, Sask. 16-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, MARTIN'S**  
Regal-Dorcas cockerels, mated to University  
bred-to-lay hens, \$1.50; \$5.00, 100; hens, \$1.25.  
J. B. Fraser, Major, Sask. 16-6

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,**  
pullets from Martin's and Gull's best layers,  
mated to best Dorcas cockerels, \$2.00, 15; \$9.00,  
100. A. H. Birch, Birnie, Man. 16-3

**REGAL-DORCAS, WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,**  
headed by sons of 775 cockerel, Martin's direct,  
\$3.00, 15; 90% per cent guaranteed. Mrs. Lester  
Neepawa, Man. 17-3

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE**  
Wyandottes. Splendid laying strain, \$1.50 per 15;  
\$9.00 per 120. Mrs. N. W. Thompson, Justice,  
Man. 17-3

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,**  
from prize-winning stock, Regal-Dorcas line, \$2.00  
to \$3.50 setting. Mating list sent on application.  
Thos. Hamilton, Cranfall, Man. 18-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN-**  
dottes hatching eggs, \$1.25 per setting; three  
settings or more, \$1.00 setting. L. H. Newville,  
Wetaskiwin, Alta. 18-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,**  
\$2.00 and \$3.00, 15. Mammoth Bronze turkey  
eggs, 30 cents each. W. J. Rex, Breeder, Holland,  
Man. 18-4

**OUR PEDIGREE ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-**  
dottes have always given satisfaction. Try them  
for winter eggs. Price of hatchings reduced to  
\$1.25. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 18-4

**HIGH-PRODUCING WHITE WYANDOTTE**  
eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$3.00, 30; \$7.00, 100. Satisfaction  
guaranteed. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 18-4

**CHOICE PENS PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN-**  
dottes. Barred Rocks, \$2.30 setting. Peter  
Gibberson, Spy Hill, Sask. 18-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—GOVERNMENT**  
graded for laying, \$1.50 and \$3.00 per 15. E.  
Barnett, Radisson, Sask. 17-3

**FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,**  
\$1.50, 15; \$7.00, 100. Mrs. H. Lintott, Sidney,  
Man. 17-3

**EGGS FOR HATCHING, ROSE COMB WHITE**  
Wyandottes, healthy birds, on free range, \$1.50  
per 15. Mrs. F. Wood, Wainwright, Alta. 17-4

**SETTINGS OF ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-**  
dottes, Martin's strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 60;  
\$9.00 per 120. Mrs. D. Hall, Crossfield, Alta. 16-3

**MARTIN'S REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES,**  
\$1.00 setting; \$7.00, 100. Sullivan, Innisfail,  
Alta. 14-6

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,**  
carefully selected and packed, \$1.50 per 15. Thos.  
Upton, Denzil, Sask. 16-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, SELECT WINTER**  
layers, \$1.25; 30, \$2.25; 100, \$6.00. Mrs.  
Mumby, Hayfield, Man. 16-6

**SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00**  
for 15; \$5.00 for 50; \$9.00 for 100. Robert Mul-  
head, Carberry, Man. 16-6

**COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, \$3.00 SETTING.**  
A. Culp, Mossbank, Sask. 15-5

### Leghorns

**GOVERNMENT Banded, FERRIS STRAIN,**  
S. C. White Leghorns eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$12  
per 100. I keep the best. J. A. Stewart, Druglat,  
Prince Albert, Sask. 14-6

**TOM BARRON 282-EGG STRAIN LEGHORNS**  
and Wyandottes, 96 pullets laid 81 eggs, December  
17, 1921. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 17-3

**PURE-BRED COCKERELS, SINGLE COMB**  
White Leghorn, \$1.50. M. McIver, Limerick,  
Sask. 14-6

**EGGS FROM HEAVY-LAYING STRAIN**  
single comb White Leghorns, 15 for \$1.50. Walter  
Gates, Estevan, Sask. 16-3

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS EGGS, \$1.50,**  
from 11 pen. Mayme Harrington, Lancer, Sask. 16-3

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,**  
setting, \$2.00; 100, \$7.00. Frank Harman, Bois-  
sevan, Man. 16-5

**HATCHING EGGS—GOOD LAYING STRAIN,**  
S. C. W. Leghorn, \$1.50 for 15; \$5.00, 100. J. W.  
Wilson, Nanton, Alta. 16-4

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN**  
hatching eggs, \$2.00 per 15. K. Lauridsen, Canora,  
Sask. 16-5

**EGGS, FROM LAYING STRAIN ROSE COMB**  
Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. A. F. Webster,  
Wetwyn, Sask. 17-4

**HATCHING EGGS, SINGLE COMB WHITE**  
Leghorns, Barron strain, six cents each, or \$5.00  
per 100. R. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 17-5

**ROSE AND SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN**  
eggs, Neilsen's strain, \$2.00 setting, three for  
\$5.00. W. W. Husband, Carman, Man. 17-3

**PURE, SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEG-**  
horn hatching eggs, \$1.50 per 15, and \$5.00 per 100.  
Mrs. M. F. Jones, Govan, Sask. 17-3

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$2.00**  
15. Mrs. Tutt, Ronleau, Sask. 17-3

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN HATCHING**  
eggs from my winners, \$2.50, 15; \$12, 100. Non-  
sitters. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 17-6

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-**  
erels, \$2.50 each. Settings, \$2.00. Box 226,  
Esterhazy, Sask. 17-6

**EGGS—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS,**  
University strain, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6.00. W. E.  
Turner, Duval, Sask. 18-3

**S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS, EXHIBITION**  
stock. Hatching eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$10, 100. R. F.  
Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 18-5

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS,**  
\$1.25 per 15. T. A. Fox, North Portal, Sask. 18-5

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.25 SETTING.**  
Mrs. Ricketta, Rutland, Sask. 17-3

### Rhode Islands

**ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY, AT**  
Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina this winter our  
birds won 25 prizes, including first cockerel, first  
pullet, second and third laying pens. Choice  
cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00; some prize winners, \$10,  
\$12, \$14. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 and \$2.50  
setting. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessler, Sask. 18-3

**BRED-TO-LAY ROSE AND SINGLE COMB**  
Rhode Island Reds, winners at egg-laying contests.  
Winners utility and exhibition classes for 12 years.  
Ten acres devoted to Reds, free range. Chicks,  
\$25, 100, after May 1st. Eggs, \$3.00 setting; \$8.00  
per 60. Clarke's Red Farm, Vernon, B.C. 16-5

**EXHIBITION MATING—ROSE COMB REDS,**  
pullets from first cockerel, Brandon; with second,  
Prince Albert cockerel, eggs, \$3.50, 15; two, \$2.00,  
15; cockerels, \$4.00. Gordon Donn, Biggar, Sask.  
17-5

**ROSE COMB REDS, EGGS, SELECTED PEN,**  
best winter layers, headed by prize-winning  
stock, cockerels, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50. C. Deer,  
Canora, Sask. 17-5

**ROSE COMB REDS, GOVERNMENT AP-**  
proved, bred-to-lay, 15 trapezoid eggs, \$3.00;  
chicks, 25 cents. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen,  
Alta. 13-6

**GORDON'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND**  
Reds, winners Guelph, Brandon, Winnipeg, Neep-  
awa, Dauphin, Assiniboia. Write wants, Gordon,  
Transcona, Manitoba. 13-5

**PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND REDS, ROSE**  
comb, special rich dark color, good layers. Hatch-  
eggs, per 15, \$2.00; cockerels, \$2.50. A. K. Friesen,  
Winkler, Man. 16-3

**HATCHING EGGS, ROSE COMB REDS, UN-**  
iversity strain, heavy winter layers, \$1.50 per 15;  
\$4.00, 50; \$7.00, 100. L. Webster, Tichfield, Sask. 16-3

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, BRED**  
for heavy egg production, eggs, \$2.50 setting;  
Pekin and Rouen ducks, fine stock, eggs, \$2.25  
setting. Clyde Soule, Sandwith, Sask. 17-5

**KALLAL'S ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM**  
Utility and Exhibition strain. Pen headed by  
first Edmonton pen cockerel. 15 eggs, \$2.50.  
C. J. Kallal, Tofield, Alta. 16-3

**EGGS—PURE R. C. REDS, PEN, 15, \$2.00;**  
free range, \$1.75; \$8.00, 100. Mrs. R. Kirkpatrick,  
Moosomin, Sask. 17-3

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND EGGS, 15,**  
\$1.50, from selected birds. R. Haskell, Glenboro,  
Man. 17-3

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS,**  
heavy layers, 15 eggs, \$3.00. Thos. McClay,  
Helm, ut, Man. 16-3

**SINGLE AND ROSE COMB REDS, EXHIBITION**  
matings, heavy winter layers, 15 eggs, \$3.00. J. M.  
Coates, Delisle, Sask. 14-6

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS,**  
\$1.50 per 15; also registered Yorkshire boars. Mrs.  
J. E. Flanders, Bowman River, Man. 16-3

**ROSE COMB REDS—RED TO SKIN, EGGS,**  
\$1.50 setting 15. George E. Cook, Conquest,  
Sask. 16-3

**ROSE COMB REDS, GOOD LAYING STRAIN,**  
eggs, 15 for \$2.00. W. J. Owen, Graysville, Man. 17-4

**S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, EXCLUSIVELY**  
since 1915. Eggs, \$1.00, 100. From choice stock.  
Harold Orchard, Miami, Man. 17-3

**ROSE COMB REDS, EGGS, \$2.25 PER 15.**  
Henry Blair, Craigmyle, Alta. 16-3

### Orpingtons

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON, EGGS FOR**  
hatching. Clark's prize-winning strain, \$2.50  
for 15, \$10, 100; baby chicks, \$4.00 dozen. Wm.  
Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 16-3

**ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-**  
bred prize winners, Buffs, \$2.00; Whites, \$2.50;  
Blacks, \$3.00 per setting of 15. Mrs. E. A. Keller,  
Cavley, Alta. 14-6

**BUFF ORPINGTONS—CHOICE UTILITY**  
farm-raised stock, good winter layers, eggs, 15,  
\$1.50; 30, \$2.75; 100, \$8.00. Arthur Woodcock,  
Minnedosa, Man. 17-6

**WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM PEN OF**  
Greenhills & Hays strain, selected by govern-  
ment expert for laying, \$2.50 setting, 15 eggs.  
J. C. Kemp, Saltcoats, Sask. 17-4

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM M.A.C.**  
birds, \$2.00 per 15; 100 or more, ten cents each.  
A. Hemmison, Regent, Man. 16-5

**BUFF ORPINGTONS, McARTHUR STRAIN,**  
bred-to-lay eggs, \$1.75 for 15. George White,  
Redvers, Sask. 17-4

**EGGS FOR HATCHING, BUFF ORPINGTONS,**  
15 for \$1.50; Pekin duck, 11 for \$1.75. E. H.  
Stephenson, Elfron, Sask. 17-3

**BUFF ORPINGTONS, PURE-BRED, BOTH**  
combs, eggs, ten cents, express prepaid. D. W.  
Laughlin, Ranfurly, Alta. 17-2

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, WIN-**  
ter-laying stock, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.25; 100, \$8.00.  
Mrs. George McNeil, Sinclair, Man. 17-4

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 15 EGGS, \$1.50;**  
100 eggs, \$8.00. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 17-3

### Minorcas

**SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK**  
Minorca hatching eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$8.00, 100.  
Also pure-bred Rose Comb pullets. G. Matteson,  
Davidson, Sask. 17-3

### Orloffs

**MAHOGANY ORLOFF EGGS, \$2.50 SETTING.**  
E. J. Arnold, Balduf, Man. 16-7

### Anconas

**ROSE COME ANCONAS, 15 EGGS, \$1.75;**  
\$7.00 per 100; fertility guaranteed. Mrs.  
Templeton, Balduf, Man. 15-8

## SEEDS

See also General  
Miscellaneous

### Wheat

**RED BOBS SUPREME—SEED DIRECT FROM**  
Seager Wheeler, guaranteed pure, clean, \$1.50,  
f.o.b. Tuganaka. T. W. Russell, Tuganaka, Sask. 17-3

**SELLING—PURE KIBANKA SEED WHEAT,**  
Bark and O.A.C. variety, high germination. View-  
field Farms, Oak Bluff, Man. 11-6

**FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, RECLEANED,**  
sacked, \$1.25 bushel. Claude Walker, North  
Edmonton, Alta. 16-3

**RUBY WHEAT, \$1.40 BUSHEL, BAGS IN-**  
cluded. J. E. Croft, Manville, Alta. 16-3

### Corn

**SEED CORN, Northern Grown**  
Early maturing types. We are offering the fol-  
lowing varieties at \$3.50 per bushel, sacks in-  
cluded. Extra Early Northwestern Dent, Extra  
Early Minnesota No. 13, Extra Early Minnesota  
No. 23, and Extra Early Gehu Flint (the latter  
the earliest corn of all and the ideal corn for  
hogging off). Mammoth Yellow—This is a later  
corn than the above varieties but is a wonderful  
fodder corn and fine to feed from the stock;  
price \$2.50 per bushel, sacks included. Get your  
order in today before our stocks are sold out  
and take this opportunity of securing seed which  
is adapted to this country at very little extra cost  
over the late maturing, Southern grown varieties  
which the big seed houses are offering you.  
Catalog and interesting booklets on corn, clover,  
construction of silos, etc., free for the asking.  
We also handle Sweet Clover, Grimm's Alfalfa  
and other field seeds. We are making special  
prices on club orders. JAMES D. McCREGOR,  
Glencoe Stock Farms, Brandon, Manitoba. 18-2

**IMPROVED SQUAW CORN, GOVERNMENT**  
tested 92%, 30 cents pound. Elmer Johnson,  
Tuffnell, Sask. 18-2

### Barley

**EDWARD WEBB AND SONS "BINDER"**  
barley is two-aided, horned, stiff straw, stands up  
well, twice grown, acclimatized, original sample  
from England, yields well, \$10 per 100 pounds,  
f.o.b. Kelowna. A. W. Cooke, R.R. 1, Kelowna,  
B.C. 15-6

**SELLING—CANADIAN THORPE BARLEY,**  
yielded 54 bushels per acre 1922, cleaned and  
sacked, \$1.00 bushel. T. W. Russell, Tuganaka,  
Sask. 13-6

**SELLING—BARK BARLEY, 75 CENTS; MEN-**  
sury barley, prize seed, six-row 65 cents; cleaned;  
sacks extra. Wm. Jackson, Box 121, Oak Lake,  
Man. Phone 86-5. 14-2

### Rye

**SELLING—SPRING RYE, CLEANED AND**  
sacked, \$1.00 bushel. T. W. Russell, Tuganaka,  
Sask. 13-4

### Spelt

**SPELT, \$1.75 PER 100 POUNDS, CLEANED,**  
bagged. A. Bertramson, Clearwater, Man. 17-2

### Flax

**SELLING—PREMOST FLAX, PURE AND**  
clean, price, \$3.50 per bushel, bags extra, 15c each.  
T. W. Russell, Tuganaka, Sask. 14-6

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



### Raising One's Own Stuff

My neighbor, Jonathan McQueen, has bought himself another team, a span of horses, five years old; they cost him quite a chunk of gold. Last week—ill-luck will come, of course—he lost Old Dave, an aged horse; and then, on Sunday, I believe, old age removed both Dick and Steve. Three horses died, you understand, and Jonathan had none on hand to take the places of the three, so had to purchase, don't you see! He needs three horses, needs them bad; the price of two was all he had; so two was all the fellow bought—his working force is badly shot! Poor husband, that is what I say! A seed of money gone today, and yet his active working force is still deficient—needs a horse! "Look here!" says I, "Look here, McQueen! You have to purchase every team that labors on your blooming place—it's what I call a near disgrace! You see my active working force, and yet I never buy a horse! I never do! 'Twould keep me broke, for buying horses is no joke! I raise them all, that's what I do—I recommend the plan to you! See all those colts on pasture there? See that young frisky with the mare? They're all good, sound, substantial stuff and grow to horsehood fast enough! My horses die like your's have died. Last month I lost Old Ned, the Clyde—but, land, I never felt the jolt, for I hitched up Ripsaw, the colt! Suppose old Prince should die today; why, I'd hitch up that dappled grey! These colts are always coming on, to take the place of Dick or John, of Mag or Lil, of Spooks or Doll, of Queen or May, of Quips or Pops! McQueen, you're sure to have these jolts unless you start to raising colts! I never have that kind of nerve—to farm without a power reserve! Too bad you had to buy a team, but you should raise more colts, McQueen!"

### Oats

**SELLING—NEW "MAMMOTH" SEED OATS,**  
very high yielding, with strong straw which enables  
it to support the heavy head and prevent lodging.  
In appearance it is similar to "Side" oats, the  
panicles lying close to the stem. Kernel is short,  
but very plump. Samples tested have weighed as  
high as 46 pounds to bushel. An excellent draught  
resister. 1918 driest year for past decade, Banner  
was so short had to be cut with hay mower for  
feed, while "Mammoth" stood more than three  
feet and made paying crop. \$1.00 per bushel  
cleaned ready for drill. Satisfaction guaranteed  
or money refunded. Order early. Supply limited.  
H. A. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 16-5

**CAR AMERICAN BANNER OATS, GROWN**  
from registered seed, test 95%, 55 cents bushel.  
Sample on request. Cummins, Strathclair, Man.

### Grass Seed

### Pure Western Rye Grass

**THE University of Saskatchewan purchased 2,100**  
pounds of our seed for their pastures. It  
make no mistake in following their lead. It is  
extra choice quality seed of high germination,  
heavy and re-cleaned. Grow hay, pasture stock,  
blend seed, and whenever you wish kill it com-  
pletely with one plowing. Price 8c per lb., sacks  
free. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

F. J. WHITING, TRAYNOR, SASK.

Registered Stock and Seed Farm

### MILLET SEED

**SEND to us for prompt shipment of clean, re-**  
liable seed. High germination test. Common,  
4 cents; Siberian, 5 cents; Hog, 4 cents. Brome  
Grass, 10 cents. Spelt, 75 cents bushel. Bags  
included. PRESTON BROS., CARNDUFF, SASK.

**FOR SALE—HOG MILLET, FOUR CENTS PER**  
pound; Siberian, four cents; White Blossom sweet  
clover, scarified, 9 cents per pound; Brome grass,  
9 cents. Good re-cleaned, heavy seed. Bags in-  
cluded. Cash with order. Samples on request.  
Prompt shipments. Thurlby Elliott, Carnduff,  
Sask. 12-9

**PRIZE BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS**  
seed. Mixed half and half, 10c; Western Rye,  
9c; Brome, 12c; in 50 and 100-pound sacks.  
Winning Provincial Seed Fair. Allow 14 pounds  
per acre. Free pamphlet. Hallman Grass Seed  
Growers, Renton or Empress, Alta. 10-11

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, RE-**  
cleaned, hulled, scarified, guaranteed strain that  
has never winter killed, government tested No. 1,



## POTATOES

**IRISH COBBLER POTATOES**—THIS STRAIN, developed by me, yielded highest all varieties at Ottawa. \$1.25 bushel. W. E. Turner, Duval, Sask. 18-3

**EARLY DAISY SEED POTATOES, GOOD** yielders, dry, two cents per pound. Geo. Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 15-4

**SELLING—SEED POTATOES, EARLY OHIO**, also Gold Coin, 75 cents bushel. W. Hilger, Clarendon, Alta. 16-3

**SELLING—EARLY OHIO POTATOES, CERTIFIED No. 1 extra**. W. Bowman, Alexander, Man. 15-5

**GOOD DRY No. 1 SORTED WHITE POTATOES** for sale in car lots or less. Well kept from heat or frost. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man. 17-3

**WEE MACGREGOR POTATOES, 55 CENTS**, sacked. R. B. Davis, Glenside, Sask. 17-2

## NURSERY STOCK

**ONION SETS—WHITE DUTCH, TEN POUNDS**, \$1.50; 50 pounds or more, 14 cents pound. Yellow Dutch, ten pounds, \$1.30; 50 pounds or more, 12 cents pound. Wm. Wilkinson, Box 1113, Brandon, Man. 18-2

**POSTPAID—EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY** plants, dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$4.00. June-bearing strawberry canes, dozen, 60 cents; 100, \$2.50. Raspberry canes, dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$4.00. Clifford Clark, Brandon, Man. 18-3

**POSTPAID—EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY** plants, 100, \$5.00; raspberry, 100, \$4.00; rhubarb, 50, \$4.00; red currants, 25, \$2.00; black currants, 25, \$2.00. Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 18-5

**LOVELY LARGE LILAC TREES, DOZEN, \$1.00**. Iris plants, dozen, \$1.50. Mrs. A. Cooper, Trembank, Man. 15-5

**EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS**, "Progressive", \$4.00 per 100, postpaid. H. S. Lintott, Sidney, Man. 18-3

**PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY**, pruned for planting. Postpaid, \$5.00 per 100. Boughen's Nursery, Valley River, Man. 18-1

**RASPBERRY ROOTS, \$3.50 PER 100 PREPAID**. Clarke Rathwell, Ridpath, Sask. 17-3

## Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

**FRESH FRUITS—LOGANBERRIES**, WITH that delicious, tart-sweet, citrus flavor, \$2.75; strawberries, \$3.30; blackberries, \$2.25; raspberries, \$3.30; gooseberries, \$2.25. All fruits in season at reasonable prices, direct from Chilliwack, B.C. Write today for price list. Cash with order. D. A. MacKinnon. 18-5

**PURE HONEY—DELIVERED YOUR STATION**. White, 60 pounds, \$12.50; 120 pounds, \$20.50. Clover, 60, \$12.25; 120, \$20. Amber, 60, \$11.75; 120, \$19. In five or ten-pound pails. Buckwheat, 60, \$9.50; 120, \$15; in ten and 30-pound pails. Quantity discounts. Herbert Harris, Alliston, Ont. 16-3

**WE PAY FREIGHT PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY**. Special design lithographed pails. Two 60-pound crates, delivered, Manitoba, 17; Saskatchewan, 17 1/2; Alberta, 18 cents pound. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 14-12

**McLEAN'S HONEY—GUARANTEED** No. 1 pure white clover, \$8.00 cash per crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto; also good quality buckwheat, \$6.00 per crate of six ten-pound pails, N. K. McLean, 463 Church St., Toronto, formerly of 37 Armstrong Ave.

**MAPLE SYRUP—GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY** pure, \$11 cash per crate of six gallons, about 80 pounds, f.o.b. Toronto. N. K. McLean, 463 Church St., Toronto, formerly of 37 Armstrong Ave.

**BEST CLOVER HONEY, GUARANTEED PURE**. To dispose of it quickly we are selling it \$7.50 crate of 60 pounds. Money with order or c.o.d. Stanley Rumford, Theford, Ont. 17-5

**DELICIOUS CLOVER HONEY, CRATE 60** pounds, \$7.50. Joseph Condy, Walkerton, Ont. 14-7

**SAVE MONEY—BUYING YOUR FRUITS** direct from grower. Write for price list. Highland Farm, Box 286, Mission City, B.C. 14-6

**PURE MAPLE SYRUP, RIGHT FROM THE** farm to the consumer. R. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que. 18-5

**SIX TEN-POUND PAILS CLOVER HONEY**, \$7.50. Clover and buckwheat honey mixed \$5.50. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ont. 18-2

**PRICE LIST ON REQUEST, ALL FRUITS** in season. Discount on club orders. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B.C. 18-3

## Bees and Bee-keepers' Supplies

**BEES—ITALIAN—FROM GEORGIA—APRIL** and May delivery. Three-frame nucleus, \$7.25; two-pound packages with young queens, \$5.00; full colonies, \$18. Guaranteed satisfaction, safe delivery, freedom from disease. Further information and quantity discounts from J. E. Marchant, Box 1335, Winnipeg. 14-5

**PURE-BRED ITALIAN BEES—CAN FURNISH** eight-frame hive with Italian bees, brood and select tested queen, for \$16; ten-frame hive, \$18; f.o.b. Wawanesa, carefully packed. Can ship May 15. Information cheerfully supplied. Order early. Wawanesa Apiaries, Wawanesa, Man. 18-2

**ANDREWS & SON, CORNER VICTOR AND** Portage, Winnipeg, Man., manufacturers and importers beekeepers' supplies. Complete line carried in stock. Write for catalog and price list. 13-13

**ITALIAN BEES—NEW LANGSTROTH HIVES**. May delivery, \$20; 10% off for cash with order. J. W. S. Vanstone, East Kildonan, Man. 18-2

## SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD** established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

**HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON**, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones: A2336-7-8.

**W. B. WATKINS & CO., BARRISTERS, RE-**gina. Special attention to farmer business.

## DENTISTS

**DR. PARSONS, DENTIST, 222 MCINTYRE** Block, Winnipeg. 14-5

## Watch Repairing

**EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING, C. E. SLATER**, 334 Main St., Winnipeg. Country and trade work solicited.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**MEDICAL OPPORTUNITY WANTED—EXPE-**rienced physician desires location where \$5,000 annually are guaranteed. Box 18, Guide, Winnipeg. 17-5

**ENGLISHWOMAN REQUIRES EXPERIENCE** on grain ranch. Wages. A. Trebbman, 940 12th Ave. W., Calgary. 17-3

## TOBACCO

**CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA** brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.25; Spread Leaf, \$2.50; Haubourg, \$3.00; Quonell, \$3.50. Box 50 cigars, \$2.25 up. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 16-7

## FARM MACHINERY &amp; AUTOS

## GOOD USED AUTOS

**WHY** not save the enormous depreciation you are obliged to take for the privilege of buying a new car. All cars in use are used cars. You can buy one of our reconditioned models at less than half the price of a similar model new. Take a trip into the city and drive one of these cars home.

Chalmers 6, 7-passenger	\$585
Ford Touring	250
Ford, 1922	450
Overland, 1920, Light 4	550
McLaughlin H. 45	950
Chevrolet, 1920	385
Oldsmobile 4, 1921	925
Chevrolet Baby Grand	725

Above cars have all been thoroughly gone over and are in excellent mechanical condition.

## BREEN MOTOR CO. LTD.

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Phone A2311 WINNIPEG, MAN.

**USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS**, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Have yourself 25 to 80% Parts for E.M.F. Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

**FARMERS!—NO MORE TROUBLE PLOWING** gumbo or sticky land with mouldboard plows. Use "Wonder" Plow Attachments and Facing, saving time, trouble, power. Want farmers to use it; agents to sell. Also manufacture water power wheels and rotary pumps. United Manufacturing and Power Company, Post Office Box 614, Chicago, Illinois. 15-4

**FOR SALE—FORDSON TRACTOR, EQUIPPED** with gang plow with stubble and breaker bottoms, also extra shares. Has turned over but 400 acres. Price \$500. Redcliff Pressed Brick Co. Limited, Redcliff, Alta. 17-3

**FOR SALE—ONE 15-25 WALLIS TRACTOR**. In good condition; one three-furrowed John Deere gang, also Grand Detour four-furrow gang. Joe Stephens, Halcarras, Sask. 17-2

**SELLING—FOUR-BOTTOM (CONVERTIBLE** to three) John Deere automatic lift tractor plow, plowed about 160 acres, \$185. H. D. Stewart, Simpson, Sask. 17-2

**SELLING—22-40 CASE TRACTOR, NEARLY** new; fuel tank; six-inch Verity plow; 15-foot Forkney cultivator. E. Smithy, Makepeace, Alta. 16-5

**FOR SALE—FIVE-FURROW COCKSHUTT EN-**gine gang plow, price \$175. Arthur Smallpiece, Ragot, Man. 17-3

**SELLING—20-INCH OLIVER SCRUB PLOW** with fore carriage, nearly new. Price \$75. W. H. Leisert, Zeneta, Sask. 17-5

**SELLING—MAGNETO, HIGH TENSION K.W.** two-cylinder, all latest improvements, as good as new. Cheap. Stanley Darby, Sceptre, Sask. 17-2

**FOR SALE—12-25 WATERLOO BOY TRACTOR**, three-furrow John Deere plow. Wm. White, Ogilvie, Man. 17-2

**SELLING—NICHOLS AND SHEPARD 22-36** separator, very little worn; or exchange for good stock cattle. Box 41, Quill Lake, Sask. 17-3

**SELLING—10-20 TITAN CASE POWER HAY** press. Three-furrow plows. Aspern potato planter. Quehl, Battleford, Sask. 16-3

**WANTED TO TRADE ALMOST NEW HAY** loader for big brush breaker. J. W. Brown, Didsbury, Alta. 16-3

**FOR SALE—MONARCH 18-30 TRACTOR**, caterpillar type, \$1,200. R. Daw, Halkirk, Alta. 18-2

**WANTED—SEPARATOR, 24-INCH WILMOT** Ranch, Douglass, Sask. 18-3

**MODEL I EMERSON TRACTOR, \$250. GOOD** condition. J. S. Hurlburt, Caron, Sask. 16-3

**WANTED—20-INCH STEEL BREAKING PLOW**. What offers? Harold Orchard, Miami, Man. 17-3

## FARM LANDS

See also General Miscellaneous

## "FOR MY WIFE'S HEALTH"

"THE winters are too severe for my wife's health"—This quotation is from hundreds of letters we have received from the prairie provinces. Buy a cozy homestead on Vancouver Island, where the winters are mild and the summer cool. Free illustrated literature on application.

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624 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.  
Fourteen years' experience at your service.

**80-ACRE WISCONSIN FARM—HORSES,** poultry, five cows, heifers, calves, tools, implements, lumber; your chance get established at small cost on money-making farm; handy depot village; excellent fishing; machine-worked land; fields, lake-watered pasture; estimated 500 cords wood; variety fruit; comfortable house; 14-cow barn, stable, poultry house. Age forces sale, low price \$3,300 takes all. Part cash. Details, page 65, illustrated catalog bargains Wisconsin, Minnesota and many other states. Copy free. Write me personally. E. A. Strout, President, Strout Farm Agency, 4271-E Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

**TWENTY YEARS TO PAY—THE CANADIAN** Pacific Railway Company offers good lands in the rich open prairies or fertile park lands of Central Alberta and Saskatchewan. These lands are ideal for mixed farming and for grain growing. The prices are low, averaging about \$18 per acre, and the terms of payment are easy—one-tenth cash, the balance spread over 20 years. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 First St. East, Calgary. 18-4

**SPLENDID SECTION, JUST ONE MILE NORTH** of Methven, Manitoba; 560 acres cultivated, 180 summerfallow; rich black loam on clay; good well; water and building; mostly fenced. A valuable property offered very reasonably. Write today for particulars. The Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg. Ask for our list of desirable farms for sale.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA.** For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 34tf

**\$1.00 PER ACRE—BEST LAND, CLIMATE** and markets on earth. No winter, irrigation or taxes. South America a paradise for farmers and stockmen. Join our colony now. Booklet 50 cents, other literature free. Bolivia Colonization Association, Portland, Ore.

**I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS** Describe fully and state price. R. A. McNown, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

**7,000 ACRES FOR SALE IN THE FAMOUS** Carrot River Valley, close to railroad, school, etc. For price list, map and descriptive pamphlet, apply Black and Armstrong, Garry Bldg., Portage Ave. Winnipeg. 17-3

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH** no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 17-1

**WE HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR FARMS** at bargain prices. Describe fully. Central Land Bureau, New Franklin, Mo.

**WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE** or rent farm lands, see or write Walch Lands Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

**FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, LUCKY** Lake district, or trade for small threshing outfit. Theodor Friedrichsen, Drake, Sask. 18-5

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF** land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 15-5

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

## Sudbury Woolen Mills Ltd.

SELL

**BLANKETS, YARNS, Mackinaw Coats and Pants,** Flannels, Underwear, Heavy Cloth, Sweaters. Also do Custom Work. WRITE FOR PRICES.

SUDBURY, ONT.

**MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.** Catalogue and price list furnished on request. Saskatoon Granite and Marble Works Ltd., 131 Avenue A North, Saskatoon.

**KING BAND AND ORCHESTRA INSTRU-**ments—Our specialty, saxophones and melody cornets. Write for catalogue and prices. Wray's Music Store, Winnipeg. 14-5

**BETTER BREAD! USE HO-MAYDE BREAD** Improver! It will give finer, sweeter, larger loaf. Perfectly wholesome. Ask your grocer or send 15 cents to Western Agents, C and J. Jones, Lombard St., Winnipeg.

**BLUE AMBEROL RECORDS EXCHANGED.** ten cents each. Free list. Scott's Record Exchange, 445 Main St., Winnipeg.

## DRINKS AND CORDIALS

**MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGET-**able powder, soluble in water; Chartreuse, anisette, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 10-13

## The Price of Wheat

Continued from Page 7

division the charge per hour on the land for man labor was 27.1 cents in the case of Deloraine and 28.6 cents in the case of Waskada, Portage being intermediate, 27.9 cents.

The charge for horse labor is based on the assumption that a drafter consumes three tons of hay and 146 bushels of oats per year. These are charged at their local exchange value. Eight per cent. interest and ten per cent. depreciation are charged against the horses on a valuation of \$150 each.

## Charges Against Land

The charges against the land are itemized in Table 2. The land on the Portage plains is commonly believed to be some of the best in the West. It was valued without buildings at \$40 per acre. Good buildings are the rule. Running water and electric lighting plants in these farm homes are common. The valuation of \$3,000 per quarter-section was agreed to at a meeting attended by a large number of farmers called for the purpose of going over the whole calculation. At Deloraine, 100 miles away, the land was valued at \$25 per acre. This too is an old district and the buildings are more pretentious than on the average prairie farm. Waskada is only 12 miles distant from the last point, but there is a wide variance in soil and other conditions between the two places as reflected by the relative values placed on land and buildings.

Table No. 1 summarizes production costs per acre. The difference in the amounts charged for seed is due to the practice on the heavier land of seeding at a heavier rate per acre. The twine charge is heaviest at Portage where the yield was lightest. The explanation lies probably in the fact that at Portage the sow thistle infestation has something to do with the size of the sheaves. Another factor accounting for this apparent contradiction is the fact that at Waskada and Deloraine some Durum wheat is grown. On account of the slender straw, the twine charge against a field of this sort is lighter for a given yield.

By taking an inventory of the machinery on the farms where records were being taken, Mr. Grant was able to arrive at a charge for that item. Assuming that the average life of an implement was about twelve years he charged eight per cent. depreciation. Eight per cent. more was charged as interest on investment and five per cent. for repairs and replacements.

## What Management Charge Means

Mr. Grant includes a management charge which may not be familiar to farm bookkeepers. He assumes that a commercial enterprise with the same capitalization as a farm would have to

pay a manager a salary. He asked the various farmers keeping figures for him, what they would have to pay for a manager to take over full responsibility for the management of their farms. The answers averaged about \$1,000 per year. Now as such a manager would himself work on the land, and as the farmer puts in the same hours, as his hired help, it is not fair to charge this twice against the land, so the laborer's wages are deducted from the management charge and the balance divided against the acreage of a half-section farm. As a farmer has to be a mechanic, a bookkeeper, a veterinarian, carpenter and practical scientist, no one will deny him the right to an income for services and responsibility outside the range of what he can purchase for farm laborer's wages.

This investigation charged for hail insurance, but records from farms which were hailed out have been left out of the reckoning altogether.

One more item—the summerfallow. All of these farmers following the general custom had a considerable portion of their land under summerfallow which yielded no return in that year but which required considerable outlay of labor. The cost of preparing this fallow land is distributed over the productive area.

## Not Real Contradiction

Anyone familiar with the trend of wheat prices knows that at no time since harvest have Portage farmers been able to get the price needed to cover these charges. At the other two points where the yield was higher and expenses lower, farmers were not stowing much away as excess profits if they sold their grain during the fall rush, but the improvement of prices during the winter will allow them to make an even break with the above per-bushel cost.

How is it then, that in Deloraine and other districts where the crop was no better, farmers have been cleaning up old obligations and have almost met their back taxes? Obviously they have been doing it out of their labor income, they have not been putting away a legitimate amount to meet depreciation, they have not been earning interest for the capital they have sunk in their farms. The actual out-of-pocket expenses required to grow wheat are, of course, very much lower than what is indicated above. But no sensible person talks about that kind of cost of production; no industry could long survive on returns which only covered current expenditure, and farming is no exception. The farmer can lengthen the day with a stable lantern, he can transform the labor of his family into table products which enable him to survive the weight of economic circumstances which would crush another industry, but in the long run the farm, like any other business enterprise, must meet the fixed charges.

Mr. Grant repeatedly pointed out to the Ottawa committee, the weakness of his figures lay in the fact that they cover only 21 farms and they represent only one year's investigation. They are however supported by figures from a similar enquiry in North Dakota, and by the experience of an overwhelming majority of farmers. Naturally this evidence has provoked a storm of criticism from interests which will not tolerate anything but glowing tales about the West.

Pussyfooting on this subject will do no good. Farming in Western Canada is not in a healthy condition today and the quicker that can be brought home to the general public the better for all concerned, and that takes in a lot of people who never came nearer to a farmer than to see a stereotyped "hick" on the vaudeville boards. But for that matter farming is a losing game the world over today, and comparatively we are not so badly off as farming people in the countries from which we expect immigration. There may be a suggestion in that for those who prefer to hide the truth when it is expressed with mathematical exactness.

If the chicks appear listless when let out of doors in the morning but soon regain their normal activity when in the open, consider the ventilation inadequate. If this continues the chicks' health will soon suffer.



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., April 27, 1923

**WHEAT**—Held steady throughout the week with slightly higher tendency. Considerable export business in evidence and heavy buying of May and July futures from time to time against it. Crop damage and pessimistic weather reports responsible for considerable buying against "short" wheat and market generally appears firm. Navigation delayed by heavy ice at Sault Ste. Marie and first boats not expected to load for the East before about May 5. Cash demand is easy, as shippers are getting ample time to secure their requirements. Backward conditions in Manitoba and abnormally dry state of soil in some parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan construed as bullish factors. Liverpool markets remain very firm and loadings for British ports will be very heavy once navigation opens.

**OATS AND BARLEY**—Dull, featureless markets with prices practically unchanged from a week ago. Owing to scarcity of tonnage for opening navigation shipment it has been impossible to work any quantities of these grains for early shipment, and consequently the demand for all grades of both barley and oats is very poor.

**FLAX**—Market continues active with wide fluctuations from day to day. Trade mostly speculative and crushers not showing much interest at present.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

April 23 to 28 inclusive	23	24	25	26	27	28	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 122½	123½	123½	123½	122½	120½	122½	122½	138½
July 124½	124½	125½	125½	124½	123½	123½	123½	137½
Oats—								
May 52	52½	52½	52½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½
July 51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	50½
Barley—								
May 58½	58½	59½	59½	58½	58½	58½	58½	68½
July 60½	60½	61½	61½	60½	60½	60½	60½	67½
Flax—								
May 275½	269	279½	277	276½	269	287½	247½	
July 266	261	270½	268½	266½	260	279	246½	
Rye—								
May 86½	87½	87½	87½	86½	85½	86½	106½	
July 87½	88½	89½	89½	88½	87½	87½		

## MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.29½ to \$1.37½; No. 1 northern, \$1.27½ to \$1.35½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.26½ to \$1.32½; No. 2 northern, \$1.25½ to \$1.30½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.22½ to \$1.29½; No. 3 northern, \$1.20½ to \$1.26½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.31½ to \$1.37½; No. 1 hard, \$1.29½ to \$1.32½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.25½ to \$1.27½; No. 1 hard, \$1.24½ to \$1.26½; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.19½ to \$1.23½; No. 1 durum, \$1.14½ to \$1.17½; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.18½ to \$1.22½; No. 2 durum, \$1.13½ to \$1.16½; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.15½ to \$1.20½; No. 3 durum, \$1.11½ to \$1.15½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 80c to 80½; No. 3 yellow, 79c to 79½; No. 2 mixed, 78½c to 79c; No. 3 mixed, 77½c to 78c. Oats—No. 2 white, 42½c to 43½; No. 3 white, 42½c to 43½. Barley—Choice to fancy, 62c to 64c; medium to good, 59c to 61c; lower grades, 55c to 58c. Rye—No. 2, 81½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.39 to \$3.41.

## SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the Union stockyards today were: Cattle, 1,300; calves, 1,200; hogs, 8,200; sheep, 100; cars, 158. Cattle—Beef steers, \$6.25 to \$9.00; bulk of sales, \$7.25 to \$8.25; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$8.25; bulk of sales \$5.00 to \$7.25; canners and cutters, \$2.75 to \$4.00; bulk of sales, \$3.00 to \$3.75; bulls, \$4.00 to \$7.75; bulk of sales, \$4.25 to \$4.50; veal calves, \$4.00 to \$8.50; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$8.00; stock-feeding steers, \$4.00 to \$8.25; bulk of sales, \$6.00 to \$7.50. Hogs—Hogs, \$5.75 to \$7.90; bulk of sales, \$7.35 to \$7.85. Sheep—Lambs, \$7.90 to \$14.50; ewes, \$4.00 to \$9.25; wethers, \$7.50 to \$10.50; yearlings, \$9.00 to \$12.75; bucks, \$5.50 to \$6.00.

## CALGARY

Receipts of livestock at the yards today consisted of 72 cattle, 780 hogs and no sheep. The market on Friday was slow and draggy with quite a few left over. Prices were steady for quality offered. A few export store steers sold from \$6.50 to \$6.75. Good to choice heavy and handy-weight butchers sold from \$5.60 to \$6.35. Twenty-eight head of baby beef, averaging 6½ pounds, sold at \$5.85. Good cows \$4.00; good bulls, \$2.50 to \$2.75; medium to good stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$4.25; common \$2.00; good stocker heifers, \$12.75. Good lambs, \$11; select bacon, \$11 off cars. Lights and feeders continue to sell at premium of from 20c to 35c off thick smooth prices.

## WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows for week ending April 27, 1923:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,364; hogs,

WHEAT PRICES April 23 to 28 inclusive.							
Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6	
Apr. 23	121½	119½	116½	112½	108½	102½	
24	122½	120½	117½	113½	109½	103½	
25	123½	121½	118½	114½	109½	103½	
26	123½	121½	118½	113½	109½	103½	
27	122½	120½	117½	112½	108½	102½	
28	120½	118½	115½	111½	106½	100½	
Week	121½	119½	116½	112½	108½	102½	
Year	121½	119½	116½	112½	108½	102½	
Ago	145½	140	131½	120	109½	98	

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur April 23 to April 28, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW	RYE
Apr. 23	96½	52½	48½	48½	47½	46	58	54½	51½	51½	275½	270½	250½	85½	
24	97½	52½	48½	48½	47½	46½	58½	54½	51½	51½	269	264	244	86½	
25	97½	52½	48½	48½	47½	46½	59	55½	52½	52½	277½	274½	254½	87½	
26	97½	52½	48½	48½	47½	46½	58½	54½	52½	52½	277½	272	252	86½	
27	96½	52½	48½	48½	46½	45½	58½	54½	52½	52½	276½	271½	251½	86½	
28	94½	51½	48½	48½	46½	45½	58½	54½	51½	51½	269	264½	244	85½	
Week	96½	52½	48½	48½	47½	45½	58½	54½	51½	51½	288½	283½	262½	85½	
Year	96½	52½	48½	48½	47½	45½	58½	54½	51½	51½	288½	283½	262½	85½	
Ago	86½	53	48½	49½	47½	45½	68½	66½	60½	59½	248½	245	227½	106½	

2,433; sheep, 214. Last week: Cattle, 2,561; hogs, 3,023; sheep, 8.

Cattle receipts during the past week have been very much heavier and all cattle prices can be quoted a shade lower. There continues to be a good steady outlet for export steers of both butcher and store grades. Prime butcher and export steers are selling from 6½c to 7c, with a few odd ones as high as 7½c. Medium to good qualities from 6c to 6½c; common from 5c to 6c. Prime butcher cows are selling from 4½c to 4¾c; common to good qualities 3½c to 4½c. Prime butcher heifers from 5½c to 6c, with a few odd ones at 6½c to 6¾c. There are very few good breedy stock heifers now coming forward and these are selling from 3½c to 3¾c, depending on quality. Veal calves continue strong with tops at from 10c to 10½c; common calves from 5c to 7c. Choice milkers and springers continue good sellers while the plain and faulty kinds are difficult to move at satisfactory prices.

The hog market at time of writing is steady with thick-smooths at 10c and a 10 per cent. premium for select hogs.

The sheep and lamb market is holding steady, choice lambs bringing from 11½c to 12c; choice sheep from 6c to 8c.

We would again like to draw the attention of cattle raisers to the fact that this is the season of the year when dehorning should be done. We cannot impress too strongly on our customers the wisdom of dehorning every head of commercial cattle that you expect to place on the market in the future. With the British embargo raised, another outlet has been found for our short-keep feeder cattle, but as dehorned cattle are the only kind that appeal to the British feeder, and also the only kind that will ship with safety, it is in your own interests that we urge dehorning. Dehorned steers will also bring a premium over horned steers for shipment to the American market.

Shippers from Alberta and Saskatchewan should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	\$6.00 to \$7.25
Good to choice steers	5.50 to 6.00
Medium to good steers	4.50 to 5.00
Common steers	4.00 to 4.50
Choice feeder steers	4.50 to 5.50
Common feeder steers	4.00 to 4.50
Choice stocker steers	4.00 to 5.00
Common stocker steers	3.25 to 3.75
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Choice stock heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher cows	4.00 to 4.50
Fair to good cows	3.50 to 4.00
Breedy stock cows	2.50 to 3.00
Canner cows	1.75 to 2.25
Choice veal calves	9.00 to 10.00
Common calves	6.00 to 8.00
Heavy bull calves	4.00 to 6.00

## THE CATTLE POOL

Not since co-operative selling began has there been so fine a string of cattle in the pool alleys as there has been this week. A large number of cattle of splendid quality for export are coming forward and the pool has been able to make up a big export shipment this past week. About 200 have been sorted up to leave Winnipeg on Saturday or Monday, to sail on the S.S. Concordia from Montreal about May 5. This is the vessel which landed the first Canadian shipment of cattle at Glasgow. The lot going forward are all steers, a few of them in such a state of finish that they will undoubtedly sell as butcher cattle on arrival. A considerable number of the others are suited either to immediate slaughter or to feeding, so there should be on them competition in buying between butchers and feeders, the same as with the first lot landed at Glasgow.

Lately the pool has shipped a number of stocker heifers to farmers in Ontario. Of the butcher cattle outside the export shipment, very few have been sent off the market here, as, owing to pool operations, the Winnipeg market has been kept above the comparative level of Toronto. The pool operations and all other selling at St. Boniface were held up for a day when the scale pits were flooded from lack of drainage due to flood conditions. Fortunately

this did not last long and the pits were soon cleared of the water and the scales adjusted again. On account of flood conditions in large parts of the country, shipments arriving at the yards in the early part of the week were small, but a lot of cattle came in Wednesday and Thursday, at which time, the pool had a greater number of cattle to handle than any previous day. Consequently sorting of the cattle could be done to great advantage.

## BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow, best Scotch cattle sold 13c to 14c alive. Four hundred Irish on offer. Best quality 13c, middling and inferior, 11c to 12c. No Canadians on offer. Birkenhead, no Canadians sold.

London, only English dressed sides on offer, choice quality 20c to 21c, short supplies, trade slow.

Shipments billed through Montreal for export during the week amounted to 1,123 cattle, 332 of these being consigned as stores.

## BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian leanest 96s to 102s; lean 90s to 102s; prime 88s to 96s, steady, small supplies. American 75s to 90s, quiet. Irish 120s to 126s. Danish 114s to 120s firm. Danish killings 56,487 head.

## MARKING EXPORT CATTLE

The following is the British context of an order of the minister of agriculture and fisheries, dated March 9, 1923, and relating to Canadian cattle brought into the country under the new regulations:

"The minister of agriculture and fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the power conferred by Section 9 of the Importation of Animals Act, 1922 (Session 2), hereby orders as follows:

"1. (1) Canadian cattle, except as hereinafter provided, shall, as a condition of landing in Great Britain, be marked before shipment by securely affixing to the right ear of each animal a tag of a pattern approved by the minister of agriculture and fisheries, with the letter C and a serial number stamped thereon, and also, in the case of any cattle shipped from a port in the Dominion of Canada after the first day of September, 1923, by branding the animal on the left hind-quarter with the letter C, or tattooing that letter on the left ear, unless the animal is already branded with a brand registered by the government of a province of the Dominion of Canada: Provided that this provision shall not apply to cattle to be landed at an Imported Animals Wharf for immediate slaughter.

"(2) For the purposes of this article the expression 'Canadian cattle,' means cattle born and reared in the Dominion of Canada.

## Short Title and Commencement

"2. This order may be cited as the Canadian Cattle (Marking) Order of 1923, and shall come into operation on the date on which the Importation of Animals Act, 1922 (Session 2), comes into operation."

## EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market is reported uneasy. Receipts are light on account of bad condition of the roads. Dealers are quoting country shippers for current receipts delivered, 22½c to 24c, jobbing extras, 31-32c, firsts 29c, seconds 27c. Several cars are being loaded for eastern shipment. Poultry: No business reported.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Southern Saskatchewan dealers are quoting on a graded basis delivered cases included, extras 23c, firsts 21c, seconds 17c. In the Northern part of the province quotations are 20c to 22½c loss off, cases included, delivered. Receipts are reported to be increasing. One car of mixed grades reported rolling Quebec from Saskatoon. No storing reported. Poultry: A small quantity of fowl arrived North Battleford last week, 12c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts on this market are fairly heavy, but quality is reported to be good. Packers are offering delivered, extras 21c, firsts 19c, seconds 16c. Poultry: No fresh arriving.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Dealers are quoting on a graded basis delivered, extras 22c to 23c, firsts 20c, seconds 16c. In one instance prices offered are extras 25c, firsts 22½c, seconds 20c, cases included. Receipts are heavier, quality fair.

## WOOL MARKET REVIEW

In reporting on the outlook at the time of the closing of the last London sales, Messrs. H. Dawson and Co., state as follows: "A complete change has taken place since the opening of the present series. The depression has disappeared, a confident tone has taken its place, and values with a few exceptions, have fully recovered the opening decline. Merinos and finer grades have especially shown an upward movement, and met an amazingly wide demand. Several factors have operated to this end chiefly: (a) The heavy consumption of wool in France and Belgium, aided by the improvement of the franc. (b) The continued steady support of the United States in merinos and fine cross-breeds. (c) The approaching close of the colonial markets, and the curtailment of offerings in London and Liverpool and (d) above all, wool is strongly held everywhere."

All cross-bred qualities are firm at Bradford and the recent covering movement must have represented in the aggregate a big weight of new business, spread over the full range of qualities, with the greater proportion in 48s to 58s. The amount of wool to be offered at the next London sales, April 24, is not yet known.

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# Farmers

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but new arrivals are said to be coming to hand rather slowly, and the completion of the catalog is likely to be delayed until the last possible moment.

## Reached Half-Dollar Mark Again

In the United States, the Jericho Wool Pool has been sold at 51c per lb. This price is an advance of 11c over last year when the same clip is reported to have sold at 40c a pound. The Mount Pleasant Wool Pool, Utah Wool, of 23,000 fleeces, averaging nine pounds each, has also been sold in the West at 50c. These clips are supposed to be fine and fine medium wools. Therefore in a straight comparison, similar Canadian range clips on the American valuation, should line up in accord with the above, less the duty. Such duty on like clips should not be more than 13c per pound. It should be noted here that the Canadian range wools perhaps more closely resemble Montana wools, and that Montana wools are generally regarded as somewhat superior to the Utah wools.

Messrs. Windeler and Co., who take care of any business we have in England, in reporting to us at the close of the last London sales, gave clean wool values as follows:

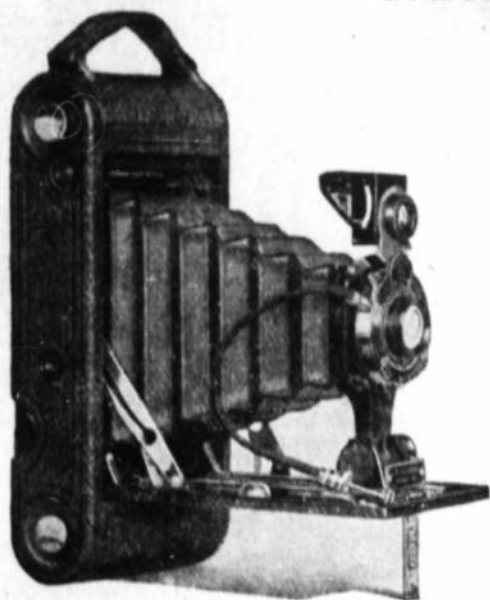
Super-warp 60's (½ blood staple).....\$1.00  
Good style bright 56's (½ blood)......82  
Good style bright 50's (½ blood)......64  
Good style bright 46's (low ½ blood)......44

Returns have just come in to W. Waldron, assistant markets commissioner, provincial department of agriculture, for the sale of a car load of horses recently shipped co-operatively by the Alameda Agricultural Society, to Aylesford, Nova Scotia. Although, owing to bad weather, the shipment was in transit fourteen days, with a shrinkage from 75 to 125 pounds per head, the shipment was quite a success, the horses bringing an average price of \$159 each. The lowest prices received was \$115 and the highest \$205; three of the nineteen head bringing \$200 or over. These prices were all cash. The weight of the horses varied from 1,100 pounds to 1,450 pounds. Freight and other expenses amounted to \$55 per head. Several of the horses realized \$70 more than the reserve price put on at the sale.

Mr. Waldron states that great interest was taken by the people of Aylesford district in the first shipment of farm horses from Saskatchewan and that the results of the experiment are very encouraging to those interested.



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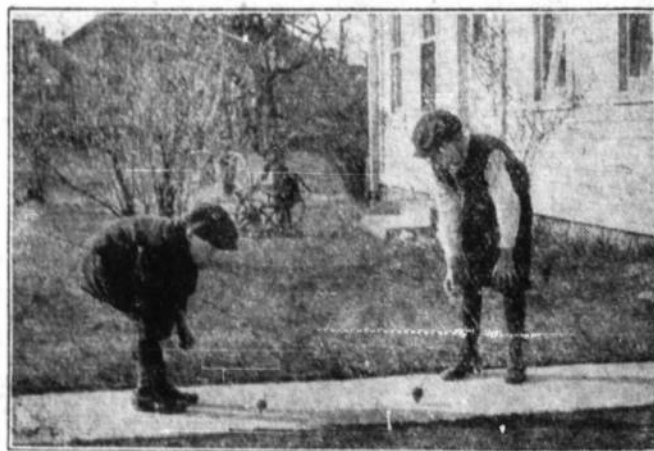
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